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ENVIRONMENTAL INVENTORY REPORT, EAST ST. LOUIS AND VICINITY, CA--ETC(U)
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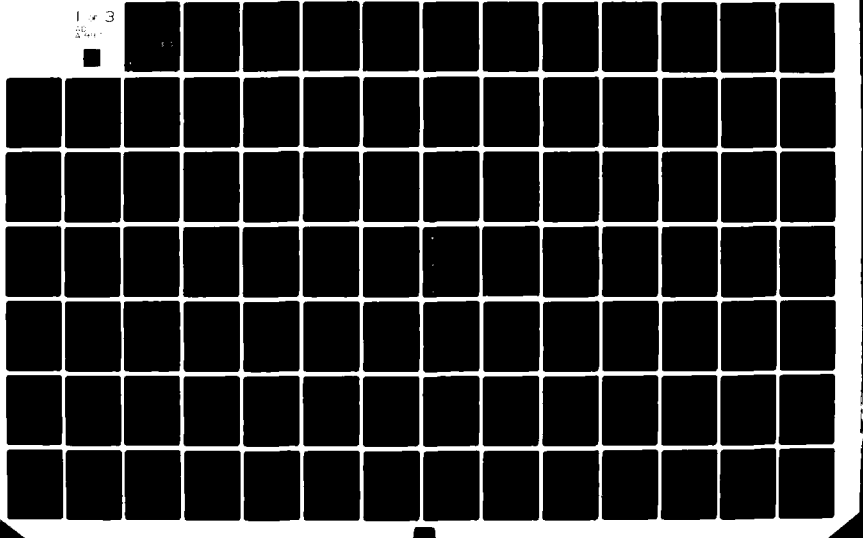

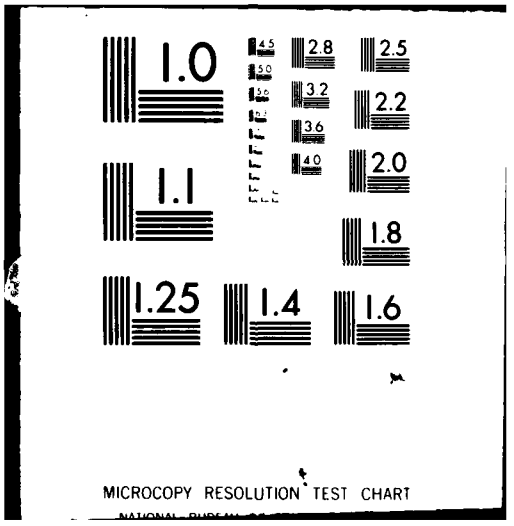
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LEVEL III

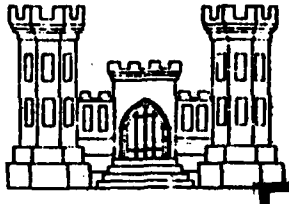
2

EAST ST. LOUIS & VICINITY, ILLINOIS

CAHOKIA CANAL DRAINAGE AREA

MADISON and ST. CLAIR COUNTIES, ILLINOIS

ENVIRONMENTAL INVENTORY REPORT



Volume 5 of 6

Prepared by: Environmental Researchers of Edwardsville, Inc.

Prepared for: U.S. Army Engineer District, St. Louis - Corps of Engineers

St. Louis, Missouri 1981

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE (When Data Entered)

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM

1. REPORT NUMBER (6)	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO. AD-A099 727
3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER	
4. TITLE (and Subtitle) Environmental Inventory Report, East St. Louis and Vicinity, Cahokia Canal Drainage Area, Madison and St. Clair Counties, Illinois, Volume 5.	5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED (9) Final Report,
	6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER
7. AUTHOR(s) Environmental Researchers of Edwardsville, Inc.	8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s) DACW43 78 C0055 (15) DACW43-78-C-0055
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS U.S. Army Engineer District, St. Louis, Environmental Studies Section, Planning Branch, 210 Tucker Blvd., North, St. Louis, MO 63101	10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS (62) 2225
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS U.S. Army Engineer District, St. Louis, Environmental Studies Section, Planning Branch, 210 Tucker Blvd., North, St. Louis, MO 63101 (11)	12. REPORT DATE May 81
	13. NUMBER OF PAGES Approximately 800
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office) (10) Aaron L. Ridenour/Robert L. Koepke/Beth D. Koepke/Frank B. Kulfinski/Janice L. Thomas	15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report) Unclassified
	15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE

16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report)

Approved for release; distribution unlimited.

17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)

18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)

Water and Sediment Quality	Terrestial Communities
Air pollution	Cultural Studies
Noise pollution	Environmental Inventory
Aquatic Communities	East St. Louis, Illinois Area

20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)

This six volume set represents a thorough environmental inventory of the Cahokia Canal/Harding Ditch Drainage Area in Madison and St. Clair Counties of Illinois. It was prepared as background information for a St. Louis District Army Corps of Engineers multi-purpose planning study.

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SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE (When Data Entered)

EAST ST. LOUIS AND VICINITY, ILLINOIS
CAHOKIA CANAL DRAINAGE AREA
MADISON AND ST. CLAIR COUNTIES, ILLINOIS

ENVIRONMENTAL INVENTORY REPORT

VOLUMES 1 AND 2

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS

VOLUME 1 - HYDROLOGICAL ELEMENTS

I GENERAL (INCLUDING FLOOD PROBLEMS) -*Koepke*

II WATER AND SEDIMENT QUALITY -*Thomerson*

VOLUME 2 - ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

III AIR POLLUTION -*Thornton*

IV NOISE POLLUTION -*Thornton*

VOLUME 3

BIOLOGICAL ELEMENTS

V HABITATS -*Kulfinski, Thomerson*

BIOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES

AQUATIC COMMUNITIES

VI MACROPHYTES AND PHYTOPLANKTON -*Kulfinski*

VII ZOOPLANKTON AND BENTHOS -*Myer*

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TERRESTRIAL COMMUNITIES

IX VEGETATION -*Kulfinski*

X ANIMALS, GENERAL -*Parker*

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CULTURAL ELEMENTS

POPULATION

XIV HISTORY - *Puckett*

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CULTURAL ELEMENTS (CONT.)

XVII CRIME - *Ridenour*

XVIII OUTDOOR RECREATION - *Ridenour*

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XXI PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES - *Koepke, Kulfinski, Thomerson, & Thornton*

VOLUME 6

ATLAS

SECTION XVII
CULTURAL ELEMENTS
CRIME

PREPARED BY

AARON L. RIDENOUR

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this element of the study is to describe the types of crimes present in the Cahokia Canal Drainage Area (CCDA), the prinicpal locations of this crime and the associated groups most affected, and to present information on the immediate causes of crime. A comparison of present to past incidence of crime and the number of offenses per thousand of population will establish trends that provide a measure of the degree of criminal activity. The allocation of these rates to their respective communities indicates the pattern of distribution and thus the relative impact of crime on segments of the population in the CCDA.

The entire CCDA tends to exhibit a variety of urban, suburban and rural characteristics centered around Horseshoe Lake. Edwardsville is located to the northeast; Collinsville and Maryville to the east; Brooklyn, National City, Venice, and Fairmont City to the south; Caseyville to the southwest; Granite City and Madison to the west; and Pontoon Beach to the north.

This section will identify the crime rates for these communities within the Cahokia Canal Drainage Area, and the immediate causes will all be identified whenever possible.

MEASURING CRIME

Sources of Reported Offenses

The amount of criminal activity and the nature of crime in a given area are best considered in terms of the offenses reported to the local enforcement agency. This approach identifies the victims' response to the crime rather than the response of the legal system

in the prosecution of criminals. One inherent problem in this method of determining the crime statistic for an area and the accuracy of the resultant data is that there may be a tendency for larger, more efficient enforcement agencies to report all crimes, even those not considered significant by smaller agencies. A second problem may be that the residents of communities where crime is more prevalent may be more tolerant of criminal activity than would be residents of a suburban community and thus may not report all offenses.

The procedure that the individual community follows in the reporting of crime is as follows:

1) When a crime is reported to the local police department, an investigation is initiated.

2) Upon completion of the investigation a report is filed with the local department.

3) Each police department files a monthly report (Appendix B) to the Illinois Bureau of Identification (IBI) in Springfield, Illinois.

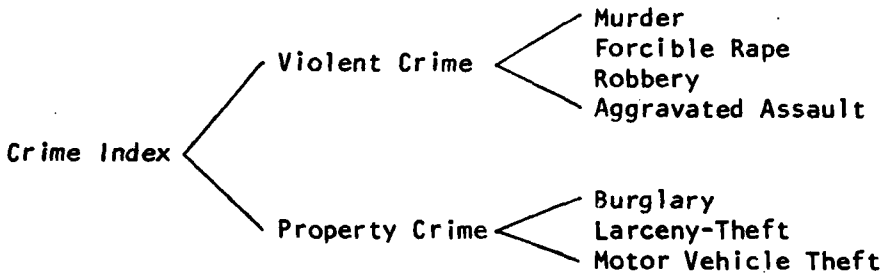
4) The IBI, acting as a "clearing house" for all municipal and county police departments, forwards this information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) headquarters in Washington, D.C.

In addition, the IBI annually publishes Crime in Illinois. This is a yearly summary of the index crimes by community, county, and for the entire state. The FBI publishes Crime in the Unites States annually. This gives the same index information for each state and for the United States as a whole.

The Crime Index

The Crime Index has been used for many years to indicate the amount and extent of serious crimes as defined by the International

Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) Committee on Uniform Crime Reports. The Crime Index consists of the offenses of Murder, Forcible Rape, Robbery, and Aggravated Assault (which are categorized as Violent Crimes) and the offenses of Burglary, Larceny-Theft, and Motor Vehicle Theft (which are categorized as Property Crimes). As of January 1, 1981, the Index will be expanded to include Arson. Each occurrence of any of these types of crime is given the same weight and then added together to give the total Crime Index. This Crime Index is illustrated below:



The Crime Rate

The Crime Rate is defined as the total number of index crimes per 1,000 inhabitants and is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Crime Rate} = \frac{\text{Crime Index X 1,000}}{\text{Jurisdictional Population}}$$

The jurisdictional population can be a city, town, county, state, or the nation.

Considerations for Interpretation

When comparing the crime statistics of one agency with another, many factors should be taken into consideration before conclusions are made. Some of the conditions affecting the type and volume of crime occurring in addition to those noted earlier are:

1) Density and size of the community population and the metropolitan area of which it is a part,

2) Composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race,

3) Economic status and mores of the population,

4) Stability of population, including commuters, seasonal, and other transient types,

5) Climate, including seasonal weather conditions,

6) Educational, recreational, and religious characteristics,

7) Effective strength of the police force,

8) Standards of appointments to the local police force,

9) Policies of the prosecuting officials,

10) Attitudes and policies of the courts and corrections,

11) Relationships and attitudes of law enforcement and the community,

12) Administrative and investigative efficiency of law enforcement, including degree of adherence of crime reporting standards, and

13) Organization and cooperation of adjoining and overlapping police jurisdictions.

CRIME IN THE CCDA

Table XVII-1 indicates the composite statistical crime data for the CCDA. For comparison purposes those data are also indicated for Madison County, St. Clair County, the State of Illinois and for the Nation. The total population of the CCDA is approximately one-fifth of the total for Madison and St. Clair Counties combined. The Crime Index (total number of crimes reported) for the CCDA is 5,304 compared to 12,924 for Madison County and 14,223 for St. Clair County. When converted to the rate per 1,000 population, the crime rate in

Table XVII-1

Major Offenses Reported
1977

	CCDA		MADISON COUNTY		ST. CLAIR COUNTY		ILLINOIS		USA	
population	97,956		250,979		280,400		11,245,000		218,434,000	
crime index	5,304		12,924		14,223		538,840		10,935,800	
rate/1,000	54.15		51.49		50.72		47.92		50.55	
Crime Classification	per 1,000	actual number	per 1,000	actual number	per 1,000	actual number	per 1,000	actual number	per 1,000	actual number
Murder	.08	8	.07	17	.16	46	.10	1,119	.07	19,120
Forcible Rape	.20	20	.25	63	.61	171	.21	2,407	.23	63,020
Robbery	1.05	103	.98	247	4.07	1,140	2.10	23,651	1.48	404,850
Assault	2.04	200	1.99	499	3.58	1,005	2.06	23,272	1.91	522,510
Burglary	13.02	1,276	13.94	3,499	14.73	4,129	10.69	120,171	11.18	3,052,200
Larceny-Theft	32.74	3,207	30.16	7,569	22.70	6,366	27.51	209,296	21.64	5,905,700
Auto Theft	5.00	490	4.10	1,030	4.87	1,366	5.24	58,924	3.55	968,400
full time police officers	164		353		378		27,087		536,766	
part time police officers	22		33		50		3,306		N/A	
number per population (full time)	1:597		1:711		1:742		1:415		1:509	

the CCDA is 54.15 while this figure for Madison County is 51.49 and 50.72 for St. Clair County. This indicates that the CCDA has a higher crime rate than either Madison or St. Clair Counties individually, and is also higher than that for Illinois (47.92) and the Nation (50.55). When the total crime rate is converted to the rate per 1,000 population some basic comparisons can be made by type of crime.

The Murder rate per 1,000 population (.08) is slightly higher for the CCDA than that for Madison County (.07) but is fifty percent lower than that for St. Clair County (.16). This figure is also slightly lower than that for the State (.10) but is slightly higher when compared to the national rate (.07). The Forcible Rape rate per 1,000 population for the CCDA (.20) is lower than that for Madison County (.25), St. Clair County (.61), the State (.21) and for the Nation (.23). The rate per 1,000 population for Robbery in the CCDA (1.05) is lower than that for St. Clair County (4.07), the State (2.10) and the Nation (1.48) but is higher than that for Madison County (.98). The crime rate per 1,000 population for Assault in the CCDA is 2.04. This is higher than that for Madison County (1.99) and higher than that for the Nation (1.91). However, this rate per 1,000 population is slightly lower than that for the State (2.06) and is substantially lower than that for St. Clair County (3.58). The Burglary rate per 1,000 population in the CCDA is 13.02. This is lower than that for Madison County (13.94) and St. Clair County (14.73) but is higher than the State rate (10.69) and the Nation (11.18). The Larceny-Theft rate per 1,000 population in the CCDA is 32.74. This is higher than that for Madison County (30.16), St. Clair County (22.70),

the State (27.51) and the Nation (21.64). However, there may be several incidences of thefts comitted and not reported in the St. Clair County area.

The Auto Theft rate per 1,000 population in the CCDA is 5.0. This is lower than the rate for the State (5.24) but is higher than that for Madison County (4.10), St. Clair County (4.87) and the Nation (3.55).

Another major factor to be considered is the number of full time police officers per population. This statistic for the CCDA is 1:597. This is higher than the State average (1:415) and also higher than the national average (1:509). However, the number of full time police officers per population figures for Madison and St. Clair Counties are substantially lower at 1:711 and 1:742 respectively.

CRIME WITHIN THE CCDA

Tables XVII-2 through XVII-12 indicate the index crimes reported by the communities within the CCDA and the number of police officers per community. Collectively, these tables indicate that Brooklyn had a crime index of 0 and a rate per 1,000 of 0 with no major offenses reported in 1977. They also had an average of one full time police officer for every 343 residents. Caseyville had a crime index of 214, a rate per 1,000 of 50.4 and had one full time officer for every 527 people. Collinsville's crime index was 1,115 with a rate per 1,000 population of 56.89 and one full time officer per 653 residents. The City of Edwardsville had a crime index of 639, a rate per 1,000 population of 53.3 and an average of one officer for every 750 people. Fairmont City had an index of 123 and a rate per

Table XVII-2

Major Offenses Reported
1977

BROOKLYN

population: 1715
crime index: 0
rate/1000: 0

Crime Classification	Offenses	
	per 1000	actual number
Murder	0	0
Forcible Rape	0	0
Robbery	0	0
Assault	0	0
Burglary	0	0
Larceny-Theft	0	0
Auto Theft	0	0

Police Department Employment Information

full time police officers	5
part time police officers	2
number/population (full time)	1:343

With no major offenses reported in 1977, Brooklyn is well below the national averages in all categories.

Table XVII-3

Major Offenses Reported
1977

CASEYVILLE

population: 4245
crime index: 214
rate/1000: 50.412

Crime Classification	Offenses	
	per 1000	actual number
Murder	0	0
Forcible Rape	.24	1
Robbery	.94	4
Assault	2.12	9
Burglary	18.85	80
Larceny-Theft	23.56	100
Auto Theft	4.71	20

Police Department Employment Information

full time police officers	8
part time police officers	0
number/population (full time)	1:527

Caseyville is below the national average for number of police officers per population, murders, and robberies. It is above average in all other categories with burglary and larceny the most disproportionate.

Table XVII-4

Major Offenses Reported
1977

COLLINSVILLE

population: 19,600
crime index: 1,115
rate/1000: 56.89

Crime Classification	Offenses	
	per 1000	actual number
Murder	.05	1
Forcible Rape	.20	4
Robbery	.97	19
Assault	.77	15
Burglary	12.00	235
Larceny-Theft	37.14	728
Auto Theft	5.77	113

Police Department Employment Information

full time police officers	30
part time police officers	10
number/population (full time)	1:653

Collinsville is below the national average in murder, rape, assault, as well as the number of police officers per population. Burglary is .82/1000 above the national average, larceny 15.5/1000 above, and auto theft 2.22/1000 above the national average.

Table XVII-5

Major Offenses Reported
1977

EDWARDSVILLE

population: 12,078
crime index: 639
rate/1000: 53.33

Crime Classification	Offenses	
	per 1000	actual number
Murder	.17	2
Forcible Rape	.17	2
Robbery	1.16	14
Assault	6.29	76
Burglary	19.62	237
Larceny-Theft	25.75	311
Auto Theft	4.47	54

Police Department Employment Information

full time police officers	17
part time police officers	0
number/population (full time)	1:750

Edwardsville is below the national averages in rape and robbery and extremely below the number of police officers per population (1:750 compared to 1:509). It is above average in murder (+.10/1000), assault (+.4.38/1000), burglary (+8.44/1000), larceny (+4.11/1000), and auto theft (+.92/1000).

Table XVII-6

Major Offenses Reported
1977

FAIRMONT CITY

population: 2789
crime index: 123
rate/1000: 44.10

Crime Classification	Offenses	
	per 1000	actual number
Murder	0	0
Forcible Rape	.36	1
Robbery	1.79	5
Assault	1.08	3
Burglary	11.12	31
Larceny-Theft	24.74	69
Auto Theft	5.02	14

Police Department Employment Information

full time police officers	8
part time police officers	6
number/population (full time)	1:349

Fairmont City is below the national average in murder, assault, and burglary. It is .13/1000 above for rape, .31/1000 above for robbery, 3.1/1000 above for larceny, and 1.47 above for auto theft. It is also above the norm in police officers per population.

Table XVII-7

Major Offenses Reported
1977

GRANITE CITY

population: 40,700
crime index: 2,413
rate/1000: 59.29

Crime Classification	Offenses	
	per 1000	actual number
Murder	.05	2
Forcible Rape	.10	4
Robbery	.69	28
Assault	1.97	80
Burglary	14.52	591
Larceny-Theft	36.95	1504
Auto Theft	5.01	204

Police Department Employment Information

full time police officers	51
part time police officers	0
number/population (full time)	1:798

Granite City is below the national average in murder, rape, and robbery, as well as the number of police officers per population. It is above in assault (+.06/1000), burglary (+3.34/1000), larceny (+15.31/1000), and auto theft (+1.46/1000).

Table XVII-8

Major Offenses Reported
1977

MADISON

population: 7094
crime index: 417
rate/1000: 58.78

Crime Classification	Offenses	
	per 1000	actual number
Murder	0	0
Forcible Rape	.56	4
Robbery	1.97	14
Assault	4.37	31
Burglary	14.66	104
Larceny-Theft	27.63	196
Auto Theft	9.59	68

Police Department Employment Information

full time police officers	12
part time police officers	3
number/population (full time)	1:591

Madison is below average in murder as well as the number of police officers per 1000. It is above average in rape (+.33/1000), robbery (+.49/1000), assault (+2.46/1000), burglary (+3.48/1000), larceny (+5.99/1000), auto theft (+6.04/1000).

Table XVII-9

Major Offenses Reported
1977

MARYVILLE

population: 1703
crime index: 46
rate/1000: 27.01

Crime Classification	Offenses	
	per 1000	actual number
Murder	.59	1
Forcible Rape	0	0
Robbery	0	0
Assault	0	0
Burglary	8.22	14
Larceny-Theft	15.85	27
Auto Theft	2.35	4

Police Department Employment Information

full time police officers	3
part time police officers	1
number/population (full time)	1:568

Maryville is below average in every category with exception of murder (+.52/1000).

Table XVII-10

Major Offenses Reported
1977

NATIONAL CITY

population: 125
crime index: 18
rate/1000: 14.4

Crime Classification	Offenses	
	per 1000	actual number
Murder	8	1
Forcible Rape	0	0
Robbery	16	2
Assault	24	3
Burglary	24	3
Larceny-Theft	64	8
Auto Theft	8	1

Police Department Employment Information

full time police officers	7
part time police officers	0
number/population (full time)	1:18

National City is essentially an industrial community. The high crime rate is particularly deceptive in relation to the size of the community (125). The situation National City maintains in the area makes it the subject of much "transient" criminal activity.

Table XVII-11

Major Offenses Reported
1977

PONTOON BEACH

population: 3192
crime index: 193
rate/1000: 60.46

Crime Classification	Offenses	
	per 1000	actual number
Murder	0	0
Forcible Rape	0	0
Robbery	.94	3
Assault	1.25	4
Burglary	20.68	66
Larceny-Theft	33.83	108
Auto Theft	3.76	12

Police Department Employment Information

full time police officers	8
part time police officers	0
number/population (full time)	1:399

Pontoon Beach is below average in murder, rape, assault, and robbery. It is above average in burglary (+9.5/1000), larceny (+12.19/1000), auto theft (+.21/1000). It is also above average in number of police officers per population.

Table XVII-12

Major Offenses Reported
1977

VENICE

population: 4715
crime index: 306
rate/1000: 64.90

Crime Classification	Offenses	
	per 1000	actual number
Murder	.21	1
Forcible Rape	.64	3
Robbery	2.76	13
Assault	9.54	45
Burglary	15.91	75
Larceny-Theft	34.57	163
Auto Theft	1.27	6

Police Department Employment Information

full time police officers	15
part time police officers	0
number/population (full time)	1:314

Venice is above average in every crime with exeption of auto theft. They are: murder (+.4/1000), rape (+.41/1000) robbery (+1.28/1000), assault (+7.63/1000), burglary (+4.73/1000), larceny (+12.63/1000). It is also above average in the number of police officers per population.

1,000 population of 44.1. They had one officer per 349 residents. Granite City's crime index was 2,413 and the rate per 1,000 population was 59.29. The number of officers per population was 1.798. Madison's crime index was 417 and the rate per 1,000 population was 58.78. The average officer to population ratio was 1:591. Maryville's crime index was forty-six and the rate per 1,000 population was 27.01. There was one officer per 568 residents. National City had a crime index of eighteen and a rate per 1,000 population of 144. The ratio of officers to residents was 1:18. Pontoon Beach had a crime index of 193 and a rate per 1,000 population of 60.46. There was one officer per every 399 residents. Venice had a crime index of 306 and a rate per 1,000 of 64.9. There was one officer per 314 residents.

Table XVII-13 (*Type of Crime and Number of Offenses Reported* by Community Size) indicates that generally the amount of criminal activity can be attributed to the population of the community. The larger the community, the higher the incidence of crimes by type. However, Brooklyn and National City do not follow this format. This could possibly be attributed to the lack of reporting crimes in Brooklyn. National City could be the subject of "transient criminal activity."

Table XVII-14 indicates the index crimes by community on a per 1,000 population basis. This table indicates that National City is highest in every category with the exceptions of forcible rape and auto theft and is second in auto theft. Venice is highest in forcible rape with an index of .64 with Madison following at .56. In every instance that National City ranks highest, it is exceptionally higher

Table XVII-13

Type of Crime and Number of Reported Offenses by Community Size

Community	Population	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Auto Theft	Full Time Officers
Granite City	40,700	2	4	28	80	591	1,504	204	51
Collinsville	19,600	1	4	19	15	235	728	113	30
Edwardsville	12,078	2	3	15	10	157	404	48	17
Madison	7,094	0	4	14	31	104	196	68	12
Venice	4,715	1	3	13	45	75	163	6	15
Caseyville	4,245	0	1	4	9	0	0	20	8
Pontoon Beach	3,192	0	0	3	4	66	108	12	8
Fairmont City	2,789	0	1	5	3	31	69	14	8
Brooklyn	1,715	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Maryville	1,703	1	0	0	0	14	27	4	3
National City	125	1	0	2	3	3	8	1	7
TOTALS	97,956	8	20	103	200	1,276	3,207	490	164

The number of crimes committed in any of the CCDA communities primarily follows the pattern of population. However, there are two communities, Brooklyn and National City that do not fit this pattern. There were no crimes reported in Brooklyn whatsoever. It is very unlikely that this was actually the case. It could very well be that the residents do not report the offenses or that the police department does not submit the reports to Springfield. National City is extremely high in the incidence of crimes when compared to the population. This could be attributed to the fact that is is an industrial community and subject to transient criminal activity.

Table XVII-14

Index Crimes by Community, 1977
Offenses/1000

	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Auto Theft
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caseyville	0	.24	.94	2.12	18.85	23.56	4.71
Collinsville	.05	.20	.97	.77	12	37.14	5.77
Edwardsville	.17	.17	1.16	6.29	19.62	25.75	4.47
Fairmont City	0	.36	1.79	1.08	11.12	24.74	5.02
Granite City	.05	.10	.69	1.97	14.52	36.95	5.01
Madison	0	.56	1 97	4.37	14.66	27.63	9.59
Maryville	.59	0	0	0	8.22	15.85	2.35
National City	8	0	16	24	24	64	8
Pontoon Beach	0	0	.94	1.25	20.68	33.83	3.76
Venice	.21	.64	2.76	9.54	15.91	34.57	1.27

than the other communities. With a population of 125 these high values can be attributed to the fact that National City is an industrial community and is the subject of transient criminal activity.

Table XVII-15 rank orders the communities by index crime. This further indicates that National City is the highest in all crime categories except rape and auto theft. National City is second in auto theft. Venice is the highest in rape, second in robbery and assault and third in murder. Madison is highest in auto theft, second in rape and third in robbery. While Granite City was highest in actual number of larcenies with 1,504, when converted to offenses per 1,000 population it ranks only third.

Table XVII-16 compares the communities' crimes per 1,000 population to the national averages per 1,000 population. This table further indicates that National City is well above the national averages in all categories except rape. Madison was also above the national average in all categories except murder.

Collectively, the area was above the national averages in all categories except rape. The crimes against property were exceptionally high with larceny being 11.1 above the national average, burglary .184 above the national average and auto theft 1.45 above average.

Table XVII-17 indicates yearly changes (1973 through 1977) in each crime by community, the change in the crime index, and the overall percentage of change from each previous year.

Table XVII-15

Rank Ordering by Communities of Index Crimes, 1977
Rank by Offenses/1000

	Highest	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
Murder	National City	Maryville	Venice	Edwardsville	Granite City	Collinsville
Forcible Rape	Venice	Madison	Fairmont City	Caseyville	Collinsville	Edwardsville
Robbery	National City	Venice	Madison	Fairmont City	Edwardsville	Collinsville
Assault	National City	Venice	Edwardsville	Madison	Caseyville	Granite City
Burglary	National City	Pontoon Beach	Edwardsville	Caseyville	Venice	Madison
Larceny-Theft	National City	Collinsville	Granite City	Venice	Pontoon Beach	Madison
Auto Theft	Madison	National City	Collinsville	Fairmont City	Granite City	Caseyville

	7th	8th	9th	10th	Lowest	
Murder	all other communities have 0					
Forcible Rape	Granite City	all other communities have 0				
Robbery	Caseyville	Pontoon Beach	Granite City	Maryville	Brooklyn	
Assault	Pontoon Beach	Fairmont City	Collinsville	Maryville	Brooklyn	
Burglary	Granite City	Collinsville	Fairmont City	Maryville	Brooklyn	
Larceny-Theft	Edwardsville	Fairmont City	Caseyville	Maryville	Brooklyn	
Auto Theft	Edwardsville	Pontoon Beach	Maryville	Venice		

Table XVII-16

Community Comparison of Crimes/1000 to US Averages/1000

	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Auto Theft
Brooklyn	- .07	- .23	-1.48	-1.91	-11.18	-21.64	-3.55
Caseyville	- .07	+ .01	- .54	+ .21	+7.67	+1.92	+1.16
Collinsville	- .02	- .03	- .51	-1.14	+ .82	+15.5	+2.55
Edwardsville	+ .10	- .06	- .32	4.38	+8.44	+4.11	+ .92
Fairmont City	- .07	+ .13	+ .31	- .83	- .06	+3.10	+1.47
Granite City	- .02	- .13	- .79	+ .06	+3.34	+15.31	+1.46
Madison	- .07	+ .33	+ .49	+2.46	+3.48	+5.99	+6.04
Maryville	+ .52	- .23	-1.48	-1.91	-2.96	-5.79	-1.20
National City	+7.93	- .23	+14.52	+22.09	+12.82	+42.36	+4.45
Pontoon Beach	- .07	- .23	- .54	- .66	+9.50	+12.19	+ .21
Venice	+ .14	+ .41	+1.28	+7.63	+4.73	+12.63	-2.28

Table XVII-17

Major Offenses Reported
1973 - 1977

BROOKLYN

	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Auto Theft	Total Crime Index	% Change From Previous Year
1977	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4C0%
1976	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	4	+400%
1975	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	+100%
1974	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1973	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--

CASEYVILLE

	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Auto Theft	Total Crime Index	% Change From Previous Year
1977	0	1	4	9	80	100	20	214	+ 9.7%
1976	0	0	4	0	76	98	17	195	-23.2%
1975	0	0	3	8	101	120	22	254	+13.4%
1974	1	1	3	6	65	139	9	224	+29.5%
1973	0	1	4	5	34	117	12	173	--

Table XVII-17

(con't)

COLLINSVILLE

	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Auto Theft	Total Crime Index	% Change From Previous Year
1977	1	4	19	15	235	728	113	1115	-26.0%
1976	0	3	17	25	343	1020	98	1506	- 5.3%
1975	0	1	27	25	335	1081	122	1591	+21.6%
1974	0	4	25	23	332	816	108	1308	- 1.3%
1973	0	9	24	21	322	807	142	1325	--

EDWARDSVILLE

	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Auto Theft	Total Crime Index	% Change From Previous Year
1977	2	3	15	10	157	404	48	639	-27.2%
1976	1	3	18	19	214	553	70	878	+ 1.5%
1975	0	4	29	11	231	521	64	860	+21.1%
1974	0	0	19	62	242	334	53	710	+21.4%
1973	1	0	9	59	140	333	43	585	--

Table XVII-17

(con't)

FAIRMONT CITY

	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Auto Theft	Total Crime Index	% Change From Previous Year
1977	0	1	5	3	31	69	14	123	+36.7%
1976	0	0	3	10	23	41	13	90	-38.4%
1975	0	0	3	2	34	83	23	145	+215.2%
1974	0	0	5	3	17	14	7	46	+12.2%
1973	1	0	2	0	25	10	3	41	--

GRANITE CITY

	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Auto Theft	Total Crime Index	% Change From Previous Year
1977	2	4	28	80	591	1504	204	2413	-12.1%
1976	5	6	28	67	681	1729	231	2747	-14.7%
1975	4	7	68	110	816	1932	274	3210	+22.5%
1974	1	5	37	51	819	1455	253	2621	- 6.0%
1973	1	7	47	56	933	1481	264	2789	--

Table XVII-17

(con't)

MADISON

	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Auto Theft	Total Crime Index	% Change From Previous Year
1977	0	4	14	31	104	196	68	417	-27.4%
1976	2	2	22	40	164	296	48	574	+ .5%
1975	0	1	18	38	180	287	57	571	-13.3%
1974	3	2	27	46	188	339	51	656	+11.0%
1973	0	1	28	23	202	266	71	591	--

MARYVILLE

	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Auto Theft	Total Crime Index	% Change From Previous Year
1977	1	0	0	0	14	27	4	46	- 2.1%
1976	0	0	0	1	18	26	2	47	-14.5%
1975	0	0	0	1	20	34	0	55	+17.5%
1974	0	0	1	0	9	5	5	20	+15.0%
1973	0	0	0	0	6	1	1	8	--

Table XVII-17

(con't)

NATIONAL CITY

	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Auto Theft	Total Crime Index	% Change From Previous Year
1977	1	0	2	3	3	8	1	18	
1976	0	0	4	6	9	16	4	39	- 4.9%
1975	0	0	3	8	5	21	4	41	
1974	2	0	6	1	1	3	2	15	+25.0%
1973	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	12	

VENICE

	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Auto Theft	Total Crime Index	% Change From Previous Year
1977	1	3	13	45	75	163	6	306	-17.5%
1976	4	0	14	33	121	178	21	371	+ 4.8%
1975	0	4	10	31	121	170	18	354	+33.1%
1974	0	5	15	37	99	95	15	266	-14.5%
1973	2	4	14	19	150	118	4	311	--

Table XVII-17

(con't)

PONTOON BEACH

	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Auto Theft	Total Crime Index	% Change From Previous Year
1977	0	0	3	4	66	108	12	193	-15.7%
1976	0	3	2	7	62	137	18	229	-34.0%
1975	1	1	10	11	143	146	35	347	-41.6%
1974	1	2	2	8	98	111	23	245	+ .0%
1973	0	0	0	9	82	125	29	245	--

GROUPS MOST AFFECTED

The groups most affected by the occurrence of these crimes would appear to be the residents of each particular area. However, in some instances the crimes could be classified as "transient." This could especially be possible in the National City area.

Crime — Its Principle Location

Table XVII-12 indicates that the crimes committed against people (violent crimes, i.e., murder, rape, robbery and assault) hold fairly true to the pattern that the larger the population the community has, the more the incidence of crimes are reported. This also seems to hold for the crimes committed against property (i.e., burglary, larceny and auto theft). The larger communities also have more full time officers than the smaller communities. However, it appears that some of the smaller communities may have grown accustomed to some degree of crime in their area and the residents are not reporting every incident. This seems quite apparent in the Brooklyn area.

IMMEDIATE CAUSES OF CRIME

The immediate causes of crime are very difficult, at best, to identify. Through conversations with the various police chiefs some generalizations can be made, but even the experts cannot pinpoint the specific causes of crime.

The number one factor that seems quite apparent to all individuals consulted is that there is a direct correlation between the unemployment rate and the criminal activity for an area. When the unemployment rate increases so does the crime rate. Therefore, many

crimes can be considered direct products of the economy. Robberies increase when "buying power" is important, such as Christmas time. Burglaries, larceny, and auto-theft are also products of the economy. Through changes in social attitudes these crimes are more "accepted" today as well as the willingness to buy the stolen goods. The introduction of gold-buying stations also caused an increasing number of burglaries and robberies.

Auto-theft is on the increase. Some of the causes for this could be attributed to the total number of cars available. The police readily admit that they are not adequately trained in the auto-theft field. Auto-theft is a very mobile crime. A car can be stolen and stripped within a matter of hours with the parts being distributed in many directions. Another major factor affecting auto-theft is that it is a very time consuming investigation and the prosecution rate is extremely low.

Assaults can be attributed to various causes, ranging from jealousy to alcohol and drugs.

Fifty percent of all murders are committed by acquaintances. The causes can range from a cheating spouse to job stress.

For many years rape has been considered a sex crime. It is now considered a crime of violence and not a sex crime. It is unsure whether the number of rapes have actually increased or whether the increase can be attributed to changes in attitudes on reporting rapes.

Other factors that may affect the cause of crime in an area could include the lack of child supervision due to the necessity for both parents to work; the prosecution rate in the area for each type

of crime; and the lack of proper communications between law enforcement agencies.

CRIME AND RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Recreational development in the CCDA should proceed with special regard for the nature and distribution of crime. A plan which does not consider this element of the social environment will likely experience limited success in providing a setting for leisure activities. This does not suggest that future sites and facilities should be provided only for those areas where the crime rate is low but that planners and developers consider the criminal activity of an area when planning.

Horseshoe Lake: 2,400 acres

Facilities:

Picnicking. Three areas are open for public use: the north shore via a township road along the shore for one and three-tenths miles; an area near the entrance off Illinois 111 with a shelter, toilets, play equipment and water; and an area (with toilets) on the island at the west end of the causeway (where the roadway currently ends).

Bank Fishing. Bank fishing principally occurs along the north shore and along the causeway (in the middle of the lake) where vehicular accessibility is at hand.

Boat Fishing. A line of buoys demark the boundary of approximately 500 acres of public water. Motors of ten horsepower or less are permitted. Boat access is limited at the moment.

Boating. The buoy line has also facilitated opening the public water for a variety of boating activities — e.g., small sailboats, canoes, row boats, low power boating.

Waterfowl Hunting. The public water areas accomodate twenty-two duck

blind sites. The lake and island are time-zoned seasonally, sunrise to noon, for this activity.

Dove Hunting. An area of the island is planted in sunflowers to attract doves for a controlled harvest, seasonally.

Wildlife Observation/hiking. The day use areas and drives provide panoramic views of the lake and waterfowl. Other areas and wildlife species are available to those who hike cross-country or follow farm access lanes.

Overview of Crime

Historically, gangster elements had contacts in this vicinity and used the Horseshoe Lake area as their hideouts during the 1920s, 30s, and 40s. Due to its ease of accessibility, the Horseshoe Lake area has occasionally been used as a "dumping area" for murder victims. The majority of these murders occur in St. Louis or East St. Louis and the bodies are transported to this vicinity. In 1978, three bodies were discovered on the Horseshoe Lake property and one body in 1979.

However, the most significant problem currently facing Horseshoe Lake personnel is vandalism. Youths drinking at the lake have led to the destruction of picnic tables and signs being stolen.

The site superintendent has recently begun closing the park at 10:00 p.m. After charging thirty-nine individuals who would not leave the park with criminal trespassing in one evening, the vandalism has virtually ended.

Other elements which have aided in the alleviation of crime include cooperation by sheriff and state police in patrolling of the area and the closing of old roads in the park area.

Cahokia Mounds: 1188 acres

Facilities:

Picnicking. There are several picnic areas with tables and stoves. Three shelter houses and playgrounds are also available.

Camping. Family camping is permitted for tents and trailers, with some electricity available. All campers must obtain a camping permit from the Site Superintendent.

Cultural Pursuits. Archaeological excavations can be viewed during the summer. Interpreters are available year round. The Museum is open nine to five daily with various aspects of pre-historic life on display.

Overview of Crime

Cahokia Mounds is subject to similar crimes that occur in most recreational areas. There have been occasional robberies from campers, most being perpetrated while the campers were away from their sites. There have also been assaults. However, the majority of the crimes committed at Cahokia Mounds would be classified as vandalisms. Drinking and "pot-parties" by minors are quite frequent. Of more significance to the future of Cahokia Mounds is the damage caused by four wheel drive vehicles and to a lesser extent motorcycles and mini-bikes. The terrain of the mounds is "ideal" for these forms of recreation but the vehicles irreversibly destroy the historic mounds.

Since the Mounds are lcoated in an unincorporated area the response time by local authorities is quite lengthy. Also, the Mounds are located in both St. Clair and Madison Counties and depending upon the location of the crime the respective county must be notified.

SUMMARY

There appears to be a definite association between the occurrence of crime and proximity to East St. Louis and surrounding communities within the CCDA. This concentration is supported by socio-economic factors which are associated with areas having high crime rates. In Section XIX of this report, Economy/Land Use and Growth, the tables exhibit the socio-economic character of the communities. The relationship between these and crime rate statistics are readily apparent.

The violent crimes and the crimes against people hold fairly true to the pattern that the larger the population the community has, the more the incidence of crimes are reported. However, National City seems to deviate from this pattern substantially. The larger communities also have more full time police officers and the citizens tend to report the majority of occurences of crime. Again, National City deviates from this pattern with an average of one officer for every eighteen residents and a disproportion of crimes reported. There are no distinct groups that are more affected by these crimes than others, but in general the area residents are the victims. However, there is also a great deal of transient crime in the National City area.

The major causes of crime are very difficult to pinpoint but it appears that most crimes committed are direct products of the economy. This is evident in the areas of robberies, burglaries, larceny and auto-theft. Today it is much more accepted to knowingly buy stolen goods than in past years. A major change in social atti-

tudes has also added to the total number of crimes committed. Social changes have made crimes such as vandalizing a "friend's" home today comparable to tipping over outside toilets a few years ago.

Finally, the fact that today's economy many times necessitates that both parents work can cause a lack of child supervision and thus the number of crimes may increase.

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APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY

The Crime Index Offenses are defined below, as listed in the Illinois Revised Statutes, Chapter 38, in alphabetical order.

Aggravated Assault
12-2 § 12-2.

(a) A person commits an aggravated assault, when, in committing an assault, he:

(1) Uses a deadly weapon.

Other sub-paragraphs of this statute are accounted for in the I-UCR Program under a sub category in order to be consistent with the National Program. The intent here is to threaten great bodily harm both at the State and National level regarding Index Crimes. Aggravated Battery is the furtherance of the Assault whereby physical contact is made resulting in great bodily harm.

Aggravated Battery
12-4 § 12-4.

(a) A person who, in committing a battery, intentionally or knowingly causes great bodily harm, or permanent disability or disfigurement commits aggravated battery.

(b) Uses a deadly weapon.

(c) A person who administers to an individual or causes him to take, without his consent or by threat or deception, and for other than medical purposes, any intoxicating, poisonous, stupefying, narcotic or anesthetic substance commits aggravated battery.

Armed Robbery
18-2 § 18-2.

(a) A person commits armed robbery when he violates Section 18-1 while armed with a dangerous weapon.

Burglary
19-1 § 19-1. A person commits burglary when without authority he knowingly enters or without authority remains within a building, house trailer, watercraft, aircraft, motor vehicle as defined by the Illinois Vehicle Code, railroad car, or any part thereof, with intent to commit therein a felony or theft.

Motor Vehicle Theft
See the definition of Theft

Murder
9-1 § 9-1.

(a) A person who kills an individual without lawful justification commits murder if, in performing the acts which cause the death:

(1) He either intends to kill or do great bodily harm to that individual or another, or knows that such acts will cause death to that individual or another; or

(2) He knows that such acts create a strong probability of death or great bodily harm to that individual or another; or

(3) He is attempting or committing a forcible felony other than voluntary manslaughter.

Rape
11-1 § 11-1.

(a) A male person of the age of 14 years and upwards who has sexual intercourse with a female, not his wife, by force and against her will, commits rape. Intercourse by force and against her will includes, but is not limited to, any intercourse which occurs in the following situations:

(1) Where the female is unconscious; or

(2) Where the female is so mentally deranged or deficient that she cannot give effective consent to intercourse.

(b) Sexual intercourse occurs when there is any penetration of the female sex organ by the male sex organ.

Robbery
18-1 § 18-1.

(a) A person commits robbery when he takes property from the person or presence of another by the use of force or by threatening the imminent use of force.

Theft

16-1 § 16-1. A person commits theft when he knowingly:

(a) Obtains or exerts unauthorized control over property of the owner; or

(b) Obtains by deception control over property of the owner; or

(c) Obtains by threat control over property of the owner; or

(d) Obtains control over stolen property knowing the property to have been stolen by another or under such circumstances as would reasonably induce him to believe that the property was stolen, and

(1) Intends to deprive the owner permanently of the use or benefit of the property; or

(2) Knowingly uses, conceals or abandons the property in such manner as to deprive the owner permanently of such use or benefit; or

(3) Uses, conceals, or abandons the property knowing such use, concealment or abandonment probably will deprive the owner permanently of such use or benefit.

Voluntary Manslaughter

9-2 § 9-2.

(a) A person who kills an individual without lawful justification commits voluntary manslaughter if at the time of the killing he is acting under a sudden and intense passion resulting from serious provocation by:

(1) The individual killed, or

(2) Another whom the offender endeavors to kill, but he negligently or accidentally causes the death of the individual killed.

Serious provocation is conduct sufficient to excite an intense passion in a reasonable person.

(b) A person who intentionally or knowingly kills an individual commits voluntary manslaughter if at the time of the killing he believes the circumstances to be such that, if they existed, would justify or exonerate the killing under the principles stated in Chapter 38, Article 7, but his belief is unreasonable.

APPENDIX B

OFFENSE SUMMARY — SET x — 1979

ILLINOIS UNIFORM CRIME REPORT
MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM
FORWARD BY THE 10TH [illegible] CLOSE OF REPORTING PERIOD

To: BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION
300 N. Armory Building, Springfield, Illinois 62706
DEPARTMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT · DIVISION OF SUPPORT SERVICES

FORM OLES [illegible]

MANDATORY DATA

JURISDICTION _____ ☐ P.D. ☐ S.O.
DIVISION COUNTY

PAGE ___ OF ___

MONTH OF REPORT _____, 19___

NCIC ID NO: IL

CRIME STUDIES USE · LOGGED ☐ CHECKED ☐

CASE NUMBER must contain one of the following entries
- Any number 0 denotes 1 offense
- The letter A denotes multiple information for only the arrest of Officer ID numbers and additional property
- The letter R is used to show a recovery ONLY. This is when the offense has previously been reported or when making a recovery for another jurisdiction
- Use the letter C when you wish to change the CASE STATUS of an offense which had not been assigned a Case Status or that had previously been stored as PENDING 7 or ADMINISTRATIVELY CLOSED 91

CODE	CASE STATUS
0	Unfounded (False or Baseless Complaints)
1	Referred to Responsible Jurisdiction
2	Pending Investigation
	CLEARED BY ARREST
3	Adult
4	Juvenile
	EXCEPTIONAL CLEARANCES
5	Failed to File Complaint or Prosecute – Adult
6	Failed to File Complaint or Prosecute – Juvenile
7	Other Exceptional Clearances – Adult
8	Other Exceptional Clearances – Juvenile
9	Case Administratively Closed

THE FOLLOWING OPTIONAL COLUMNS CAN ONLY CONTAIN NUMERIC CHARACTERS.
Column 8 - Arrival Time (2400 Hour Clock)
Column 9 - Beat Identifiers
Column 10 - Officer ID
Column 11 - Shift (1 thru 9)
Column 12 - Manhours

BEAT IDENTIFIERS
ALL ENTRIES MUST BE NUMERIC IN COLUMNS 9a, b, c, d & e

BEAT NUMBER (columns 9a & b) – 1 or 2 numbers (01 thru 99) can be entered to identify your major beat or district numbers.

SUB-BEAT or BLOCK NUMBER (columns 9c, d & e) – 1, 2 or 3 numbers (001 thru 999) can be entered as a further breakdown to the beat number indicated in columns 9a & b.

See reverse side of form for place codes and instructions

See reverse side of form for property classification codes and instructions

CODE	RECOVERIES
84	Locally Stolen and Locally Recovered
85	Locally Stolen, Recovered Other Jurisdiction
86	Stolen Out of Jurisdiction, Recovered Locally

CODE	METHOD
340	Pocket Picking
350	Use of Keys/Other Devices
360	Purse Snatching
	RETAIL THEFT
371	Shoplifting (38-16A-3a)
372	Alter, Transfer, or Remove Label or Price Tag (38-16A-3b)
373	Transfer Merchandise to Another Container (38-16A-3c)
374	Under-Ring (38-16A-3d)
	FROM MOTOR VEHICLE (MOTOR VEHICLE PART OR ACCESSORY ONLY)
391	From Auto
392	From Trucks & Buses
393	From Other Motor Vehicles
395	From Auto
396	From Trucks & Buses
397	From Other Motor Vehicles
	FROM MOTOR VEHICLE (ALL COMMODITIES EXCEPT MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS OR ACCESSORIES)
400	Unknown
410	Other
411	None or Does Not Apply

OPTIONAL METHOD CODES FOR YOUR USE AND DEFINITION 341 Thru 349 351 Thru 359
361 Thru 369 · DO NOT USE 370 375 Thru 379 381 Thru 389 DO NOT USE 390 OR 394
398, 399 401 Thru 409 412 Thru 418 DO NOT USE 419

LINE NO.	CASE OR INCIDENT NO (7)	OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	OFFENSE CODE	CASE STAT.	DAY OF WEEK OCC.	TIME OCCURRED	ARRIVAL TIME	BEAT IDENTIFIERS: BEAT NO. (9a b)	SUB-BEAT OR BLOCK NO. (9c d e)	OFFICER ID (10a b c)	SHIFT (11)	MANHOURS TENTHS (12)	PLACE (13)	METHOD (14)	PROPERTY CLASS: NO. OF ITEMS (15A)	PROP. CODE (15B)	RECOV. (16)	PROPERTY VALUE: STOLEN (17)	RECOVERED (18)	DESTROYED (19)	INCIDENT LOCATION (20)	VICTIM'S OR COMPLAINANTS: NAME (21)	ADDRESS (22)
1	a b c d e f g h i	3	4	5	6	7	8	a b	c d e	a b c	11	12	13	14	15A	15B	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

1 a b c d e f g h i 3 4 5 6 7 8 a b c d e a b c 11 12 13 14 15A 15B 16 17 18 19 20 21 22

OLES -1/ REV 09 78

DATE PREPARED BY APPROVED - CHIEF / SHERIFF

SEE I-UCR MANUAL FOR INSTRUCTIONS

BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION COPY

SECTION XVIII

CULTURAL ELEMENTS
OUTDOOR RECREATION

PREPARED BY

AARON L. RIDENOUR

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study is to inventory and analyze the existing outdoor recreation facilities within the Cahokia Canal Drainage Area. The existing intensity of use for each facility and future recreational demands will be enumerated by type of activity citing any deficiencies or surpluses which may exist in the recreational resources and facilities. To make these demand projections the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) standards for facilities and areas, and population projections from Table XVI-18 will be utilized. However, it should be recognized that the NRPA standards are introduced for comparison purposes only and that they would not apply to every area exactly as presented. Finally, other factors that may influence or constrain recreation resource development and use shall be identified and discussed.

Outdoor recreation as referred to in this study is defined as "those activities that an individual chooses to participate in during his leisure time that are located out-of-doors." This inventory will deal with both public and private areas that are designated for recreational activities. The activities could be organized, unorganized, group or individual.

NEED FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION

Physical

Outdoor recreation fulfills several aspects of living. Physical

values that are essential to the health of the Nation are found in outdoor recreation.

Recreation in the form of sports, games, and moderately strenuous outdoor past-times can make an important contribution to the physical well-being of all Americans. Emphasis should be on activities involving moderately physical exercise that can be carried on through adulthood.

Psychological

A number of distinguished psychiatrists today realize that play is a vital ingredient in healthy childhood development. It provides the opportunity for exploring the environment and learning appropriate age level physical and social skills. Another extremely important aspect of recreation is that it can meet fundamental needs for social involvement.

Economic

In a society that is heavily business-oriented, much of the growing respect for recreation has undoubtedly stemmed from the fact that it has become a major economic force. The total tourist industry in the United States is estimated at between $50 and $70 billion in economic activity through "turnover" spending. Americans spend close to $2 billion a year on tents, backpacks, and other hiking and camping equipment. Clearly recreation has become a key factor in the economic health of many communities.

Conservation of Natural Resources

While a major function of recreation is to meet people's physical and psychological needs, it should also perform a second function of preserving and protecting their natural resources.

With respect to nature, archaeologists and historians have found that civilizations pass through four stages. "In the first stage man battles nature for his survival. He attempts to cope with nature and conquer it. In the second stage man cooperates with nature in an effort to become domesticated, and nature helps him to produce the goods that he needs. The third stage is that of exploiting nature by overexhausting her resources and overusing her goods. After recognizing his error and the futility of his approach, man then enters the fourth stage, that of rehabilitating nature, attempting to heal the wounds he has caused." Americans have seemingly passed through the first and second stages, and for the most part have been in the third stage for quite some time. In many instances we have over-exhausted and overused our natural resources. Some of our wiser leaders have recognized this fact and are attempting to lead us into the fourth stage, that of rehabilitating our overused resources.

Recreation and open space areas within or near large cities could be a means of obtaining this fourth stage. They will be protected by their nature from urban expansion and the intense use stimulated by the automobile. Streams and rivers within these areas will be protected from pollution and urban encroachment for future generations. The larger park and open space areas will also aid in

soil conservation by slowing erosion.

In some areas a reservation or large park may provide the only area where wild animals are able to find feed and shelter. These areas also offer protection from man.

PLANNING FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION

Modern concepts of planning suggest that recreation and park planning must be closely linked to other relevant aspects of urban life and governmental responsibility. Outdoor recreation should be realized as a part of a total economic system which involves such elements as supply and demand, cost accounting of units of participation, and possibly even the establishment of a fees and charges approach in which major components of the public park and recreation offering are expected to pay for themselves through revenues derived from public use. When recreation is considered as part of a total marketing system (including voluntary, private and commercial leisure opportunities), it becomes possible for planners to make intelligent decisions as to which kinds of facilities or services the city should provide and how it should finance them.

In "Recreation and Leisure in Modern Society," Richard Krause suggests the following guides for Park and Recreational Planning:

1. Recreation and Park systems should be established in order to meet total community leisure needs and should provide equal recreation opportunities to all, as far as possible.

2. Planning should be based on a comprehensive and thorough evaluation of existing public, private and commercial

facilities and services including the public schools. It should strive for the fullest possible coordination of these agencies.

3. Planning should reflect the needs and wishes of all citizens and should involve them in data gathering and decision making processes.

4. Each recreation center or park should be centrally located within the area it is planned to serve and should provide safe and convenient access for residents. Insofar as possible, facilities should be equally distributed throughout the major areas of the city.

5. Design of each park or recreation facility should be carried out on an individual basis to insure that it be most adaptable to the needs of the specific population it is to serve; smaller and simpler facilities should be geared to serve nearby users, particularly with limited mobility, while larger, more complex facilities serve a wider range of interests and participants.

6. Beauty and functional efficiency are equally important goals of planning, with convenience and economy of maintenance important additional considerations.

7. It is essential to have a long-range plan for site acquisition, with a total master plan that insures that properties will be acquired within the path of urban development while still available.

8. Every effort should be made to achieve space standards through acquisition in advance of anticipated needs, even if limited financial resources delay actual development of areas and facilities. Varied sources of funding should be used, including taxes, fees and charges, gifts, and bond issues.

9. Properties acquired should be held in perpetuity (protected by law against diversion to other than park and recreational users).

10. Public school buildings and grounds should be assigned for the fullest community use, through reciprocal agreements and operational coordination between school and park and recreation authorities.

11. Recreation properties should be developed to permit the fullest possible use by different groups at different times, on a year-round and round-the-clock basis.

12. It is the function of the park and recreation board to meet the needs of the city for wholesome recreation rather than to act primarily as a land acquisition or development agency; this planning should not be in physical terms alone but rather on a programmatic and administrative level.

13. Planning necessitates establishing demand standards.

STANDARDS FOR ANALYSIS

Standards are a set of guides established to evaluate the present adequacy of facilities and to project or estimate the requirements in future years of these facilities. In many cases, the size of a recreational facility is greatly influenced by a special function or service to be performed and/or by the use of certain types of equipment. In order to be realistic, standards must represent the degree of quality which the citizens are willing to finance. Although no standards are applicable for every community, slight modifications to the standards suggested by the National Recreational and Park Association should serve as a guideline.

Table XVIII-1 contains the NRPA standards for special facilities. These facilities are based on a per thousand ratio and range from two basketball courts/1,000 persons to 1/25,000 for golf courses.

Table XVIII-2 lists the Park Standards as recommended by the NRPA. Collectively, the five types of parks, (Vest Pocket, Playground, Playfield, Neighborhood and Community) total ten acres per 1000 residents. Of this ten acres 2.5 should be provided by the schools and the remaining 7.5 should be provided by the park system. By utilizing the

TABLE XVIII-1

STANDARDS FOR SPECIAL FACILITIES AS RECOMMENDED

BY THE NATIONAL RECREATION AND PARK ASSOCIATION

Facilities	Standard/1,000 Persons
Baseball Diamonds	1/6,000
Softball Diamonds	1/3,000
Tennis Courts	1/2,000
Swimming Pools	1/20,000
Neighborhood Centers	1/10,000
Golf Courses	1/25,000
Basketball Courts	1/500

TABLE XVIII-2

PARK STANDARDS AS RECOMMENDED BY THE NATIONAL

RECREATION AND PARK ASSOCIATION

Type of Park	Service Radius	Recommended Minimum Site Size	Minimum Acre per 1,000 Population
Vest Pocket a/	2-4 City Blocks	2 City Lots	0.5 Acre
Playground b/	0.25-1.0 Mile	10 Acres	1.0 Acre
Playfield c/	1.5-3.0 Miles	15 Acres	1.5 Acres
Neighborhood	0.5-1.0 Mile	20 Acres	3 Acres
Community	2-3 Miles	40 Acres	4 Acres

a/ To be in conjunction with high density residential areas.

b/ Playgrounds are recommended in conjunction with elementary schools where possible.

c/ Playfields are recommended in conjunction with Jr. High and High Schools where possible.

It is assumed that an elementary school building will occupy 1/2 acre and that Jr. High and High School buildings will occupy one acre of land with the remainder of the grounds available for recreational use.*

Definitions

Vest Pocket Parks are intended to provide islands of open space in the more intensively developed portions of the City. Due to the almost prohibitive cost of land, these need not and should not be any larger than four city lots. These parks are intended for all ages; however, only decorative areas and areas of passive recreation should be provided for.

Playgrounds are parks which will serve a dual function. The parks can serve as supplementary open space for elementary schools in addition to providing open space to the residents of the area. The primary users of a playground will be children between ages five and twelve. Therefore, the park's facilities should include a ball diamond, basketball court, play equipment, and similar facilities, plus seating areas for observers.

The Playfield is another park which serves a dual function. Playfields can serve as supplementary open space for junior high schools in addition to providing open space to the residents of the area. The primary users of a playfield will be children between ages thirteen and sixteen. Consequently, the playfield should include facilities for tennis, baseball, basketball, soccer, and other team or group sports for older children.

A *Neighborhood Park* is normally second in the hierarchy of park systems and serves an area with approximately a one-mile radius. Originally, neighborhood parks were intended to have a minimum site size of five acres and were to be located adjacent or in close proximity to a neighborhood school. However, with the shift from the neighborhood concept, the minimum site size has been expanded in order to provide adequate service for a larger area. Neighborhood parks are to serve all ages. Therefore, the park should include basketball courts, ball diamonds, play equipment, decorative areas, and rest stations.

A *Community Park* is normally the largest recreational park in the community and should be no smaller than forty acres. The park is intended to serve all ages and may include a band stand, civic center, concession stands, picnicking area, swimming pool, children's play area, activities for older children, and area for passive recreation.

Regional Parks serve the people of a large region--usually those within an hour's travel time. The recommended standard for regional parks is twenty acres per 1,000 residents, with a minimum size of 200 acres.

*This statement and these definitions are to be used in conjunction with Table XVIII-2. They further explain the activities that are generally associated with each type of park.

assumed service radius, a community could not only identify those residents who have access to the parks but, more importantly, can identify those areas which are not included in the service area. This information, coupled with the existing type of park acreage figures compared to the NRPA standards, can begin to identify locations for future park expansions that would serve the most people possible.

INTENSITY OF USE

Introduction

The intensity of use for each facility, as used in this study, will refer to the surplus or deficit of actual number of acres and facilities available compared to those recommended utilizing the NRPA standards. These comparisons will be made on an individual community basis for 1980 and will also be totalled for the entire CCDA.

Community Comparison -- 1980

Brooklyn. Table XVIII-3 indicates that Brooklyn had a 1980 population of 1212 persons and a total of thirteen acres of recreational land. The only recreational facilities available to the residents were two baseball diamonds located at the one neighborhood park. Using the NRPA standards as presented in Tables XVIII-1 and XVIII-2, Brooklyn should have three basketball courts and a total of 12.12 acres of recreational land. Therefore, Brooklyn has a surplus of .88 acres of land as well as the two baseball facilities indicated. Brooklyn does, however, have a deficit of three basketball courts.

TABLE XVIII-3

BROOKLYN

COMPARISON OF EXISTING FACILITIES & ACREAGE

TO NRPA RECOMMENDATIONS

BROOKLYN - 1980 Population: 1,212

Type of Facility	Has	Should Have	Surplus or Deficit
Baseball Diamond	2	0	+ 2
Softball Diamond	0	0	0
Tennis Courts	0	0	0
Swimming Pools	0	0	0
Neighborhood Centers	0	0	0
Golf Courses	0	0	0
Basketball Courts	0	3	- 3

Type of Park	Has	Should Have	Surplus or Deficit
Vest Pocket	0 Acres	.6	- .6
Playground	0 Acres	1.21	- 1.21
Playfield	0 Acres	1.82	- 1.82
Neighborhood	13 Acres	3.64	+ 9.36
Community	0 Acres	4.85	- 4.85
TOTALS	13 Acres	12.12	+ .88

Collinsville. Table XVIII-4 indicates that Collinsville had a 1980 population of 21,159 persons and a total of 340 acres of land available for recreational use. It further indicates that there are surpluses of nine baseball diamonds, one softball diamond, and five tennis courts, and an overall surplus of 128 acres of recreational land. Collinsville does have deficits of one swimming pool, two neighborhood centers, one golf course and twenty-two basketball courts. Specific types of parks that are deficient in acreage are vest pocket and neighborhood.

Glen Carbon. Table XVIII-5 indicates that Glen Carbon had a 1980 population of 2930 and 25.5 acres of recreational land. Based upon the collective figure of ten acres/1,000 residents Glen Carbon is deficient by 3.82 acres and also has facility deficits of one tennis court and four basketball courts. There is, however, a surplus of two softball diamonds.

Granite City. Table XVIII-6 indicates that Granite City had a 1980 population of 36,527 people and had a combined total of 427.54 acres of land available for recreational use. Of this total, the school sites account for 276.94 acres, with a combined surplus of 196.62 acres. Those areas that are provided by the Park District account for a combined deficit of 123.35 acres. However, there is a collective surplus of 62.27 acres of land available for recreational use. Granite City also has facility surpluses of sixteen

TABLE XVIII-4

COLLINSVILLE

COMPARISON OF EXISTING FACILITIES & ACREAGE

TO NRPA STANDARDS

COLLINSVILLE - 1980 Population: 21,159

Type of Facility	Has	Should Have	Surplus or Deficit
Baseball Diamond	12	3	+ 9
Softball Diamond	8	7	+ 1
Tennis Courts	15	10	+ 5
Swimming Pools	0	1	- 1
Neighborhood Centers	0	2	- 2
Golf Courses	0	1	- 1
Basketball Courts	20	42	- 22

Type of Park	Has	Should Have	Surplus or Deficit
Vest Pocket	2 Acres	10.6	- 8.6
Playground	68 Acres	21.16	+ 46.84
Playfield	122 Acres	31.74	+ 90.26
Neighborhood	10 Acres	63.48	- 53.48
Community	138 Acres	84.64	+ 53.36
TOTALS	340 Acres	211.62	+ 128.38

TABLE XVIII-5

GLEN CARBON

COMPARISON OF EXISTING FACILITIES & ACREAGE

TO NRPA STANDARDS

GLEN CARBON - 1980 Population: 2,930

Type of Facility	Has	Should Have	Surplus or Deficit
Baseball Diamonds	0	0	0
Softball Diamonds	3	1	+ 2
Tennis Courts	0	1	- 1
Swimming Pools	0	0	0
Neighborhood Centers	2	6	- 4
Golf Courses	0	0	0
Basketball Courts	2	6	- 4

Type of Park	Has	Should Have	Surplus or Deficit
Vest Pocket	0.0 Acres	1.47	- 1.47
Playground	5.5 Acres	2.93	+ 2.57
Playfield	0.0 Acres	4.4	- 4.4
Neighborhood	3.0 Acres	8.8	- 5.8
Community	17.0 Acres	11.72	+ 5.28
TOTALS	25.5 Acres	29.32	- 3.82

TABLE XVIII-6

GRANITE CITY

COMPARISON OF EXISTING FACILITIES & ACREAGE

TO NRPA STANDARDS

GRANITE CITY - 1980 Population: 36,527

Type of Facility	Has	Should Have	Surplus or Deficit
Baseball Diamonds	22	6	+ 16
Softball Diamonds	27	12	+ 15
Tennis Courts	25	18	+ 7
Swimming Pools	1	2	- 1
Neighborhood Centers	2	3	- 1
Golf Courses	1	1	0
Basketball Courts	47	73	- 26

Type of Park	Has	Should Have	Surplus or Deficit
Vest Pocket	2 Acres	18.26	- 16.26
Playground	94.94 Acres	36.53	+ 58.41
Playfield	182 Acres	54.8	+127.21
Neighborhood	47.1 Acres	109.58	- 62.48
Community	101.5 Acres	146.1	- 44.61
TOTALS	427.54 Acres	346.27	+ 62.27

Private -- 9.13 acres available on a fee basis
Granite City Depot -- 942 acres (very limited use on a pre-arranged basis only.)

baseball fields, fifteen softball fields and seven tennis courts. There are deficits of one swimming pool, one neighborhood center and twenty-six basketball courts.

Madison. Table XVIII-7 indicates that Madison had a 1980 population of 5,900 and a total of 30.2 acres of recreational land. Of the total land available for recreational use there were surpluses in the playground and playfield areas (those associated with the schools) and deficits in those categories associated with the park department. There was an overall deficit of 28.8 acres in total recreational land. The city has a surplus of four baseball diamonds and one softball diamond compared to the NRPA standards and deficits of one tennis court and four basketball courts.

Maryville. As indicated in Table XVIII-8, Maryville had a 1980 population of 1,928 persons and a total of twenty-four acres of recreational land. Based upon the ratio of ten acres/1,000 persons, Maryville has a surplus of 4.73 acres of recreational land. However, there are no facilities available in Maryville. Maryville is lacking one tennis court and four basketball courts, using the NRPA standards for comparison.

Mitchell. As indicated in Table XVIII-9, Mitchell had a 1980 population estimate of 2,000 persons. Using the ten acres/1,000 population standard, there should be a total of twenty acres of recreational land. There are 7.5 acres available for a total

TABLE XVIII-7

MADISON

COMPARISON OF EXISTING FACILITIES & ACREAGE

TO NRPA STANDARDS

MADISON - 1980 Population: 5,900

Type of Facility	Has	Should Have	Surplus or Deficit
Baseball Diamonds	5	1	+ 4
Softball Diamonds	3	2	+ 1
Tennis Courts	5	6	- 1
Swimming Pools	0	0	0
Neighborhood Centers	0	0	0
Golf Courses	0	0	0
Basketball Courts	8	12	- 4

Type of Park	Has	Should Have	Surplus or Deficit
Vest Pocket	.5 Acres	2.95	- 2.45
Playground	10.7 Acres	5.9	+ 4.8
Playfield	19.0 Acres	8.85	+ 10.15
Neighborhood	0.0 Acres	17.7	- 17.7
Community	0.0 Acres	23.6	- 23.6
TOTALS	30.2 Acres	59.0	- 28.8

TABLE XVIII-8

MARYVILLE

COMPARISON OF EXISTING FACILITIES & ACREAGE

TO NRPA STANDARDS

MARYVILLE - 1980 Population: 1,928

Type of Facility	Has	Should Have	Surplus or Deficit
Baseball Diamonds	0	0	0
Softball Diamonds	0	0	0
Tennis Courts	0	1	- 1
Swimming Pools	0	0	0
Neighborhood Centers	0	0	0
Golf Courses	0	0	0
Basketball Courts	0	4	- 4

Type of Park	Has	Should Have	Surplus or Deficit
Vest Pocket	2.0 Acres	.96	+ 1.04
Playground	0.0 Acres	1.93	- 1.93
Playfield	0.0 Acres	2.89	- 2.89
Neighborhood	22.0 Acres	5.78	+ 16.22
Community	0.0 Acres	7.71	- 7.71
TOTALS	24.0 Acres	19.27	+ 4.73

TABLE XVIII-9

MITCHELL

COMPARISON OF EXISTING FACILITIES & ACREAGES

TO NRPA STANDARDS

MITCHELL - 1980 Population: 2,000 (estimated)

Type of Facility	Has	Should Have	Surplus or Deficit
Baseball Diamonds	2	0	+ 2
Softball Diamonds	0	0	0
Tennis Courts	0	1	- 1
Swimming Pools	0	0	0
Neighborhood Centers	0	0	0
Golf Courses	0	0	0
Basketball Courts	0	4	- 4

Type of Park	Has	Should Have	Surplus or Deficit
Vest Pocket	0.0 Acres	1	- 1
Playground	0.0 Acres	2	- 2
Playfield	0.0 Acres	3	- 3
Neighborhood	7.5 Acres	6	+ 1.5
Community	0.0 Acres	8	- 8
TOTALS	7.5 Acres	20	- 13.5

deficit of 13.5 acres. There is a surplus of two baseball fields, but deficits of one tennis court and four basketball courts in the unincorporated area of Mitchell.

National City. National City, with a 1980 population of sixty-nine should have 6.9 acres of recreational land, but has no recreational facilities or areas at all.

Pontoon Beach. Pontoon Beach had a 1980 population of 3,356 persons and a total of twelve acres of land available for recreational use. Table XVIII-10 indicates that there were no facilities available and thus there were deficits of one softball field, one tennis court, and seven basketball courts. Pontoon Beach has a combined deficit of 21.56 acres of recreational land with Community Parks accounting for 13.42 acres (sixty-two percent) of this deficit.

Venice. Table XVIII-11 indicates that Venice had a 1980 population of 3,418 persons and 55.7 acres of land available for recreational use. Using the NRPA standard of ten acres/1,000 persons, Venice should have 34.18 acres of recreational land. There is a total surplus of 21.52 acres with Community Parks accounting for eighteen acres of this overage. Venice also has a surplus of one baseball field and two basketball courts, but a deficit of one tennis court.

EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES - 1980 - CCDA

Table XVIII-12 indicates that collectively the CCDA has a surplus of thirty-four baseball fields, nineteen softball fields, and seventeen

TABLE XVIII-10

PONTOON BEACH

COMPARISON OF EXISTING FACILITIES & ACREAGES

TO NRPA STANDARDS

PONTOON BEACH - 1980 Population: 3,356

Type of Facility	Has	Should Have	Surplus or Deficit
Baseball Diamonds	0	0	0
Softball Diamonds	0	1	- 1
Tennis Courts	0	1	- 1
Swimming Pools	0	0	0
Neighborhood Centers	0	0	0
Golf Courses	0	0	0
Basketball Courts	0	7	- 7

Type of Park	Has	Should Have	Surplus or Deficit
Vest Pocket	0.0 Acres	1.68	- 1.68
Playground	1.0 Acres	3.36	- 2.36
Playfield	0.0 Acres	5.03	- 5.03
Neighborhood	11.0 Acres	10.07	+ .93
Community	0.0 Acres	13.42	- 13.42
TOTALS	12.0 Acres	33.56	- 21.56

TABLE XVIII-11

VENICE

COMPARISON OF EXISTING FACILITIES & ACREAGES

TO NRPA STANDARDS

VENICE - 1980 Population: 3,418

Type of Facility	Has	Should Have	Surplus or Deficit
Baseball Diamonds	1	0	+ 1
Softball Diamonds	1	1	0
Tennis Courts	3	3	0
Swimming Pools	0	0	0
Neighborhood Centers	0	0	0
Golf Course	0	0	0
Basketball Court	9	7	+ 2

Type of Park	Has	Should Have	Surplus or Deficit
Vest Pocket	0.0 Acres	1.71	- 1.71
Playground	.5 Acres	3.42	- 2.92
Playfield	3.0 Acres	5.13	- 2.13
Neighborhood	20.2 Acres	10.25	+ 9.95
Community	32.0 Acres	13.67	+ 18.33
TOTALS	55.7 Acres	34.18	+ 21.52

TABLE XVIII-12

COMPARISON OF EXISTING FACILITIES WITH RECOMMENDED STANDARDS
(ENTIRE CCDA). 1980

Type of Facility	Recommended Standard Per 1,000 Persons	Brooklyn		Collinsville		Glen Carbon		Granite City		Madison		Maryville	
		Has	Should Have	Has	Should Have	Has	Should Have	Has	Should Have	Has	Should Have	Has	Should Have
Baseball Diamond	1/6000	2	0	12	3	0	0	22	6	5	1	0	1
Softball Diamond	1/3000	0	0	8	7	3	1	27	12	3	2	0	0
Tennis Courts	1/2000	0	0	15	10	0	1	25	18	5	6	0	1
Swimming Pools	1/20,000	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Neighbor-hood Centers	1/10,000	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	0	[illegible]	0	0
Golf Courses	1/25,000	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Basketball Courts	2/1000	0	3	20	42	2	6	47	73	8	12	0	4

TABLE XVIII-12 (Continued)

COMPARISON OF EXISTING FACILITIES WITH RECOMMENDED STANDARDS
(ENTIRE CCDA). 1980

Mitchell		National City		Pontoon Beach		Venice		Total Number of Facilities	Recommended Number of Facilities	Surplus or Deficit Total for Entire CCDA
Has	Should Have	Has	Should Have	Has	Should Have	Has	Should Have			
2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	44	11	+ 34
0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	42	23	+ 19
0	1	0	0	0	1	3	3	48	31	+ 17
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	- 2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	- 3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	- 1
0	4	0	0	0	7	9	7	86	158	- 72

tennis courts. The CCDA has an overall deficit of two swimming pools (Collinsville and Granite City each lack one), three neighborhood centers, one golf course and seventy-two basketball courts. However, the basketball court figure does not include those that are available at individual homes.

Table XVIII-13 indicates that collectively the CCDA has a total of 935.44 acres of recreational land in the various communities and a total combined population of approximately 78,500. This is 150 acres more than the 785.02 total average recommended by the NRPA. Of this 935.44 total acreage, 19.3 percent (180.64 acres) is in the playground category and thirty-five percent (326 acres) is in the playfield category. The total school-associated acreage accounts for 54.3 percent (506.64 acres) of all recreational land and has a combined surplus of 310.38 acres (158 percent). Those park sites provided by the various park departments and park districts (Vest Pocket, Neighborhood and Community Parks) have a collective deficit of 159.96 acres (a 20.4 percent total deficit), with Neighborhood Parks accounting for sixty-four percent, or 101.71 acres of this total. Furthermore, the cities of Collinsville and Granite City have a combined deficit of Neighborhood Parks totalling 115.96 acres. Only with slight surpluses from other communities is this total reduced to the 101.71 acres figure.

The Vest Pocket Park category has a combined deficit of 32.77 acres or an eighty-four percent shortage. However, given the nature of the vest pocket park (see page XVIII-9), this deficit should be of no major concern for the various communities.

TABLE XVIII-13

COMPARISON OF EXISTING ACREAGES WITH RECOMMENDED STANDARDS
(ENTIRE CCDA), 1980

Type of Park	Brooklyn	Collinsville	Glen Carbon	Granite City	Madison	Maryville	Mitchell	National City	Pontoon Beach	Venice	Actual Acreage (From Tables 3-11)	Recommended Acreage (From Tables 3-11)	SURPLUS DEFICIT TOTAL FOR CCDA
Vest Pocket	- .6	- 8.6	-1.47	- 16.26	- 2.45	+ 1.04	- 1	-.04	- 1.68	- 1.71	6.5	39.27	- 32.77
Playground	-1.2	+ 46.84	+2.57	+ 58.41	+ 4.8	- 1.93	- 2	-.06	- 2.36	- 2.92	180.64	78.5	+102.14
Playfield	-1.82	+ 90.26	-4.4	+127.21	+10.15	- 2.89	- 3	-.11	- 5.03	- 2.13	326	117.76	+208.24
Neighborhood	+9.36	- 53.48	-5.8	- 62.48	-17.7	+16.22	+ 1.5	-.21	+ .93	+ 9.95	133.8	235.51	-101.71
Community	-4.85	+ 53.36	+5.28	- 44.61	-23.6	- 7.71	- 8	-.27	-13.42	+18.33	288.5	313.98	- 25.48
TOTALS	+ .88	+128.38	-3.82	+ 67.27	-28.8	+ 4.73	-13.5	-.69	+21.56	+21.52	935.44	785.02	+150.42

The Community Parks have a combined total deficit of 25.48 acres or eight percent. Again, this collective figure would seem reasonable, however many of the communities could use additional community parks. They should prioritize their future efforts based upon their neighborhood park needs.

FUTURE RECREATIONAL DEMANDS

Population Projections

Table XVI-18 -- Past & Forecast Population Distribution Within the American Bottoms and Bluff-Line Portions of the Cahokia Canal indicates that the American Bottoms are projected to decrease in population by -4.71 percent and that the Bluff Line communities are projected to increase by 7.35 percent between 1980 and 1990. Using this format, the population projection by community would be as follows:

American Bottoms	1980	1990 Projection
Brooklyn	1,212	1,155
Granite City	36,527	34,806
Madison	5,900	5,622
National City	69	66
Pontoon Beach	3,356	3,197
Venice	3,418	3,257
Mitchell	2,000 (Est.)	1,906

Bluff Line	1980	1990 Projection
Glen Carbon	2,930	3,245
Collinsville	21,159	22,714
Maryville	1,928	2,070
TOTALS	78,499	77,938

Collectively there would be a total projected decrease of 561 individuals within the CCDA with the American Bottoms decreasing a total of 2,473 persons while the Bluff Line communities increased by a total of 1,912 individuals. These population projections and the NRPA recommended standards will be utilized to establish the recreational demands for each community for the year 1990 and for the CCDA collectively for the same time period. For computation purposes it will be assumed that each community will add no additional facilities or no additional acreage during this period.

Community Comparisons - 1990

Brooklyn. Table XVIII-14 indicates that by 1990 Brooklyn should have a population of approximately 1,155 persons. This is a decrease of fifty-seven persons from 1980. Assuming that no additional sites are acquired or developed, Brooklyn would have a deficit of two basketball courts. There will be, however, a total surplus of 1.44 acres of recreational land and two baseball diamonds, but there would be no community parks.

Collinsville. The City of Collinsville is expected to increase in population from the 1980 total of 21,159 persons to 22,714 by 1990. This is a total increase of 1,555. Table XVIII-15 indicates that based upon this population projection the city will have a total surplus of 112.84 acres of land and will have surpluses of eight baseball fields and four tennis courts. There will be projected deficits of one swimming pool, two neighborhood centers, one golf course and twenty-five basketball courts.

TABLE XVIII-14

BROOKLYN

COMPARISON OF EXISTING FACILITIES AND ACREAGE
WITH 1990 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

BROOKLYN, 1990 Population Projection: 1,155

Type of Facility	Has	Should Have	Surplus or Deficit
Baseball Diamonds	2	0	+ 2
Softball Diamond	0	0	0
Tennis Courts	0	0	0
Swimming Pools	0	0	0
Neighborhood Center	0	0	0
Golf Course	0	0	0
Basketball Courts	0	2	- 2

Type of Park	Has	Should Have	Surplus or Deficit
Vest Pocket	0	.58	- .58
Playground	0	1.16	- 1.16
Playfield	0	1.73	- 1.73
Neighborhood	13	3.47	+ 9.53
Community	0	4.62	- 4.62
TOTALS	13	11.56	+ 1.44

TABLE XVIII-15

COLLINSVILLE

COMPARISON OF EXISTING FACILITIES AND ACREAGE
WITH 1990 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

COLLINSVILLE, 1990 Population Projection: 22,714

Type of Facility	Has	Should Have	Surplus or Deficit
Baseball Diamond	12	4	+ 8
Softball Diamond	8	8	0
Tennis Courts	15	11	+ 4
Swimming Pools	0	1	- 1
Neighborhood Center	0	2	- 2
Golf Course	0	1	- 1
Basketball Courts	20	45	- 25

Type of Park	Has	Should Have	Surplus or Deficit
Vest Pocket	2	11.38	- 9.38
Playground	68	22.71	+ 45.29
Playfield	122	34.07	+ 87.93
Neighborhood	10	68.14	- 58.14
Community	138	90.86	+ 47.14
TOTALS	340	227.16	+112.84

Glen Carbon. The 1990 population projection for Glen Carbon is 3,145. This is 215 persons over the 1980 population of 2,930. Based upon the existing facilities and acreage currently available for recreational purposes, the Village would be deficient in total acreage by 5.95 acres and would have facility deficits of one tennis court and four basketball courts, (see Table XVIII-16). There would also be a surplus of two softball courts. The major deficit area by type of park would be the Neighborhood category with a shortage of 6.43 acres. However, the Community Park category would have an overage of 4.42 acres.

Granite City. Granite City has a population projection of 34,806 persons for 1990. This is a decrease of 1,721 persons from the 1980 population of 36,527. Table XVIII-17 indicates that this population projection for Granite City, compared with the NRPA standards for facilities and areas would find there would be a total surplus of 79.49 acres of recreational land and that there would be facility surpluses of sixteen baseball fields, fifteen softball fields and eight tennis courts. There would also be facility deficits of one neighborhood center and twenty-two basketball courts.

Although there is a composite acreage surplus of seventy-nine plus acres, this is only because those acreages associated with the schools have a combined surplus of nearly 190 acres. Those parks which are provided by the park district have a combined deficit of 110 acres, with the Neighborhood category comprising fifty two percent (57.32 acres) of this total deficit, and Community

TABLE XVIII-16

GLEN CARBON

COMPARISON OF EXISTING FACILITIES AND ACREAGE
WITH 1990 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

GLEN CARBON, 1990 Population Projection: 3,145

Type of Facility	Has	Should Have	Surplus or Deficit
Baseball Diamond	0	0	0
Softball Diamond	3	1	+ 2
Tennis Courts	0	1	- 1
Swimming Pools	0	0	0
Neighborhood Center	0	0	0
Golf Course	0	0	0
Basketball Courts	2	6	- 4

Type of Park	Has	Should Have	Surplus or Deficit
Vest Pocket	0	1.57	- 1.57
Playground	5.5	3.15	+ 2.35
Playfield	0	4.72	- 4.72
Neighborhood	3	9.43	- 6.43
Community	17	12.58	+ 4.42
TOTALS	25.5	31.45	- 5.95

TABLE XVIII-17

GRANITE CITY

COMPARISON OF EXISTING FACILITIES AND ACREAGE
WITH 1990 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

GRANITE CITY, 1990 Population Projection: 34,806

Type of Facility	Has	Should Have	Surplus or Deficit
Baseball Diamond	22	6	+ 16
Softball Diamond	27	12	+ 15
Tennis Courts	25	17	+ 8
Swimming Pools	1	1	0
Neighborhood Center	2	3	- 1
Golf Course	1	1	0
Basketball Courts	47	69	- 22

Type of Park	Has	Should Have	Surplus or Deficit
Vest Pocket	2	17.40	- 15.40
Playground	94.94	34.80	+ 60.14
Playfield	182	52.21	+129.79
Neighborhood	47.1	104.42	- 57.32
Community	101.5	139.22	- 37.72
TOTALS	427.54	348.05	+ 79.49

Parks accounting for thirty-five percent (37.72 acres) of this shortage.

Madison. Table XVIII-18 indicates that the 1990 population projection for Madison is 5,622. This is a decrease of 278 persons over the 1980 population of 5,900.

Madison would have a total of 30.2 acres of recreational land compared to the 56.22 acres recommended. This would be a total deficit of 26.02 acres. Madison, like many other communities, would have a much larger deficit if it were not for substantial acreage surpluses in those areas associated with the schools. The playground and playfield categories would have a combined surplus of 15.65 acres and the vest pocket, neighborhood and community parks would have a combined deficit of 41.67 acres. Fifty-four percent of this total deficit (22.49 acres) would be in the Community Park category and forty percent (16.87 acres) would be in the Neighborhood category. However, Madison would have facility surpluses of four baseball fields, one softball field and two tennis courts. There would be a shortage of three basketball courts.

Maryville. Table XVIII-19 indicates that the 1990 population of Maryville should be 2,070 persons. This is an increase of 142 individuals over the 1980 population of 1,928.

Maryville currently has twenty-four acres of recreational land. Assuming there are no additional sites for facilities developed, Maryville would have a total surplus of 3.3 acres of recreational land. Of the twenty-four acres available. twenty-two acres are in Neighborhood Parks and two acres are in Vest Pocket Parks. However, the Community Park category has a deficit of 8.28

TABLE XVIII-18

MADISON

COMPARISON OF EXISTING FACILITIES AND ACREAGE
WITH 1990 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

MADISON, 1990 Population Projection: 5,622

Type of Facility	Has	Should Have	Surplus or Deficit
Baseball Diamond	5	1	+ 4
Softball Diamond	3	2	+ 1
Tennis Courts	5	3	+ 2
Swimming Pools	0	0	0
Neighborhood Center	0	0	0
Golf Course	0	0	0
Basketball Courts	8	11	- 3

Type of Park	Has	Should Have	Surplus or Deficit
Vest Pocket	.5	2.81	- 2.31
Playground	10.7	5.62	+ 5.08
Playfield	19	8.43	+10.57
Neighborhood	0	16.87	-16.87
Community	0	22.49	-22.49
TOTALS	30.2	56.22	-26.02

TABLE XVIII-19

MARYVILLE

COMPARISON OF EXISTING FACILITIES AND ACREAGE
WITH 1990 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

MARYVILLE, 1990 Population Projection: 2,070

Type of Facility	Has	Should Have	Surplus or Deficit
Baseball Diamond	0	0	0
Softball Diamond	0	0	0
Tennis Courts	0	1	- 1
Swimming Pools	0	0	0
Neighborhood Center	0	0	0
Golf Course	0	0	0
Basketball Courts	0	4	- 4

Type of Park	Has	Should Have	Surplus or Deficit
Vest Pocket	2	1.04	+ .96
Playground	0	2.07	- 2.07
Playfield	0	3.1	- 3.1
Neighborhood	22	6.21	+15.79
Community	0	8.28	- 8.28
TOTALS	24	20.7	+ 3.3

acres. Maryville also would have facility deficits of one tennis court and four basketball courts.

Mitchell. Table XVIII-20 indicates the 1990 population projection for the unincorporated Mitchell area to be at 1,906. This is a decrease of ninety-four persons from the 1980 population estimate of 2,000. Based upon this figure, the Mitchell area would have a composite acreage deficit of 11.56 acres with Community Parks accounting for 7.62 acres (sixty-six percent) of this deficit. There would be facility deficits of one tennis court and four basketball courts and a facility surplus of two baseball fields.

National City. National City is projected to decrease in population by three persons by 1990 from the 1980 population of sixty-nine to sixty-six. National City is an industrial community and has no recreational areas or facilities at all. Using the ten acres/1,000 population standard, National City should have a total of .66 acres of land.

Pontoon Beach. Table XVIII-21 indicates that the projected population for Pontoon Beach by 1990 should be 3,197 residents. This is a decrease of 159 persons from the 1980 population of 3,356. This population would require 31.99 acres of recreational land to meet the ten acres/1,000 residents standard. Pontoon Beach currently has twelve acres of recreational land. Assuming no additional sites or facilities are developed by 1990 there would be a total acreage deficit of 19.99 acres or sixty-four percent of this deficit. Pontoon Beach would also have facility deficits of one softball diamond, one tennis court and six basketball courts.

TABLE XVIII-20

MITCHELL

COMPARISON OF EXISTING FACILITIES AND ACREAGE
WITH 1990 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

MITCHELL, 1990 Population Projection: 1,906

Type of Facility	Has	Should Have	Surplus or Deficit
Baseball Diamond	2	0	+ 2
Softball Diamond	0	0	0
Tennis Courts	0	1	- 1
Swimming Pools	0	0	0
Neighborhood Center	0	0	0
Golf Course	0	0	0
Basketball Courts	0	4	- 4

Type of Park	Has	Should Have	Surplus or Deficit
Vest Pocket	0	.95	- .95
Playground	0	1.91	- 1.91
Playfield	0	2.86	- 2.86
Neighborhood	7.5	5.72	+ 1.78
Community	0	7.62	+ 7.62
TOTALS	7.5	19.06	- 11.56

TABLE XVIII-21

PONTOON BEACH

COMPARISON OF EXISTING FACILITIES & ACREAGE
WITH 1990 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

PONTOON BEACH, 1990 Population Projection: 3,197

Type of Facility	Has	Should Have	Surplus or Deficit
Baseball Diamond	0	0	0
Softball Diamond	0	1	- 1
Tennis Courts	0	1	- 1
Swimming Pools	0	0	0
Neighborhood Center	0	0	0
Golf Course	0	0	0
Basketball Courts	0	6	- 6

Type of Park	Has	Should Have	Surplus or Deficit
Vest Pocket	0	1.6	- 1.6
Playground	1	3.2	- 2.2
Playfield	0	4.8	- 4.8
Neighborhood	11	9.6	- 1.4
Community	0	12.79	- 12.79
TOTALS	12	31.99	- 19.99

Venice. Table XVIII-22 indicates the 1990 population projection for the City of Venice is 3,257. This is a decrease of 161 persons from the 1980 population of 3,418. This population would require a total of 32.58 acres of recreational land based upon the ten acres/1,000 population standard. There is currently a total of 55.7 acres of recreational land available in Venice, for a total surplus of 23.12 acres. There would be a surplus of 145 percent of Community Park acreage (18.97 acres) and a surplus of 106 percent (10.43 acres) of Neighborhood Park land. Venice would also have facility surpluses of one baseball field, two tennis courts and three basketball courts.

FUTURE RECREATIONAL DEMANDS - ENTIRE CCDA - 1990

Table XVIII-23 compares the existing number of recreational facilities within the CCDA by type to the recommended number of facilities based upon the population projections for 1990. Collectively, the communities have forty-four baseball fields, forty-two softball fields, forty-eight tennis courts, one swimming pool, two neighborhood centers, one golf course and eighty-six basketball courts. When compared to the projected number of facilities per category there would be a surplus of thirty-three baseball fields, seventeen softball fields and twelve tennis courts. There would also be deficits of one swimming pool (Collinsville), three Neighborhood Centers, one Golf Course (Collinsville), and sixty-seven basketball courts. Of all the communities, Maryville, National City and Pontoon Beach have no facilities whatsoever. Venice is the only community that has more facilities in all categories than recommended.

TABLE XVIII-22

VENICE

COMPARISON OF EXISTING FACILITIES & ACREAGE
WITH 1990 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

VENICE, 1990 Population Projection: 3,257

Type of Facility	Has	Should Have	Surplus or Deficit
Baseball Diamond	1	0	+ 1
Softball Diamond	1	1	0
Tennis Courts	3	1	+ 2
Swimming Pools	0	0	0
Neighborhood Center	0	0	0
Golf Course	0	0	0
Basketball Courts	9	6	+ 3

Type of Park	Has	Should Have	Surplus or Deficit
Vest Pocket	0	1.63	- 1.63
Playground	.5	3.26	- 2.76
Playfield	3	4.89	- 1.89
Neighborhood	20.2	9.77	+ 10.43
Community	32	13.03	+ 18.97
TOTALS	55.7	32.58	+ 23.12

TABLE XVIII-23

COMPARISON OF EXISTING FACILITIES WITH RECOMMENDED STANDARDS
FOR THE ENTIRE CCDA BASED UPON POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR 1990

Type of Facility	Recommended Standard Per 1000 Population	Brooklyn		Collinsville		Glen Carbon		Granite City		Madison		Maryville	
		Has	Should Have	Has	Should Have	Has	Should Have	Has	Should Have	Has	Should Have	Has	Should Have
Baseball Diamond	1/6000	2	0	12	4	0	0	22	6	5	1	0	0
Softball Diamond	1/3000	0	0	8	8	3	1	27	12	3	2	0	0
Tennis Court	1/2000	0	0	15	11	0	1	25	17	5	3	0	1
Swimming Pool	1/20,000	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Neighbor-hood Center	1/10,000	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Golf Course	1/25,000	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Basketball Courts	2/1000	0	2	20	45	2	6	47	69	8	11	0	4

TABLE XVIII-23 (Continued)

COMPARISON OF EXISTING FACILITIES WITH RECOMMENDED STANDARDS
FOR THE ENTIRE CCDA BASED UPON POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR 1990

Mitchell		National City		Pontoon Beach		Venice		Total Number of Facilities	Recommended Number of Facilities	Surplus or Deficit Total for Entire CCDA
Has	Should Have	Has	Should Have	Has	Should Have	Has	Should Have			
2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	44	11	+ 33
0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	42	25	+ 17
0	1	0	0	0	1	3	1	48	36	+ 12
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	- 1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	- 3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	- 1
0	4	0	0	0	6	9	6	86	153	- 67

Table XVIII-24 compares the existing recreational acreage within the CCDA communities with the NRPA recommended area standards based upon the 1990 population projections. The total recommended acreage for the Vest Pocket Park category would be 38.99 acres. There would be a Vest Pocket Park surplus of .96 acres in Maryville and deficits in all other communities with Granite City having the highest deficit at 15.4 acres. There is a total of 6.5 acres of Vest Pocket Park land in the CCDA and a collective deficit of 32.49 acres.

The Playground category should have a total of 77.95 acres of recreational land by 1990. There is 180.64 for a surplus of 102.69 acres. The cities of Collinsville, Granite City, Madison and Glen Carbon have surpluses of 60.14 acres, 45.29 acres, 5.08 acres, and 2.53 acres respectively. These communities have a collective surplus of 113.04 acres, but this total is reduced by deficits in the remaining communities. Granite City accounts for fifty-eight percent of the total surplus while Collinsville accounts for forty-four percent. These two communities collectively account for over 100 percent of the 102.69 acre total. However, this does not include the deficit figures from other communities. When considered individually, Granite City has a 273 percent surplus over recommended acreage; Collinsville has a 299 percent surplus, Madison has a 190 percent surplus and Glen Carbon has a 175 percent surplus. The other communities have a collective deficit of 10.17 acres.

The Playfield category should have a total of 116.91 acres, and has 326 acres for a total category surplus of 209.09 acres. The cities of Granite City, Collinsville and Madison have respective

TABLE XVIII-24

COMPARISON OF EXISTING ACREAGE WITH RECOMMENDED STANDARDS
FOR THE ENTIRE CCDA BASED UPON POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR 1990

Type of Park	Brooklyn	Collinsville	Glen Carbon	Granite City	Madison	Maryville	Mitchell	National City	Pontoon Beach	Venice	Actual Acres (From Tables 14-22)	Recommended Acreage (From Tables 14-22)	SURPLUS/DEFICIT TOTALS FOR ENTIRE CCDA
Vest Pocket	- .58	- 9.38	-1.57	-15.4	-2.31	+ .96	- .95	-.03	-1.6	-1.63	6.5	38.99	-32.49
Playground	-1.16	+45.29	+2.53	+60.14	+5.08	-2.07	-1.91	-.07	-2.2	-2.76	180.64	77.95	+102.69
Playfield	-1.73	+87.93	-4.72	+129.79	+10.57	-3.1	-2.86	-.1	-4.8	-1.89	326	116.91	+209.09
Neighborhood	+9.53	-58.14	-6.43	-57.32	-16.87	+15.79	+1.78	-.2	+1.4	+10.43	133.8	233.83	-100.03
Community	-4.62	+47.14	+4.42	-37.72	-22.49	-8.28	-7.62	-.26	-12.79	+18.97	288.5	311.75	-23.25
TOTALS	+1.44	+112.84	-5.95	+79.49	-26.02	+3.3	-11.56	-.66	-19.99	+23.12	935.44	779.43	+156.01

surpluses of 129.79 acres, 87.93 acres and 10.57 acres, for a three-community total surplus of 228.29 acres. Again, this figure is reduced to 209.09 acres by deficits in the other communities. Granite City has an individual surplus of 287 percent, Collinsville has a total surplus of 358 percent and Madison has a total surplus of 225 percent.

The Neighborhood Park category for the CCDA has a total of 133.8 acres, is projected to need 233.81 acres and will have a total deficit of 100.03 acres. However, the communities which account for this deficit, Collinsville, Glen Carbon, Granite City and Madison, have almost corresponding surpluses in the school-associated categories. This could indicate a very good working relationship between the school districts and the park departments or park districts.

The Community Park category has only three communities, Collinsville, Glen Carbon and Venice, within the CCDA with a surplus. Collectively there are 288.5 acres of community park land, should be 311.75 acres for a total deficit of 23.25 acres.

Overall, for the entire CCDA, there should be a total of 779.43 acres of recreational land available and there are currently 935.44 acres, for a total surplus of 156.01 acres. However, of this 935.44 acre total, 506.64 acres (fifty-four percent) is provided by the various school districts. On this basis alone it would behoove each community to strengthen its association and relationship with the school distrits so that maximum utilization of the acreage and facilities can occur.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTAL FACTORS

Negative

There are several other factors that can and will influence the

individual communities in the CCDA in regard to recreational planning and development. Probably the most significant single adverse factor facing this area in the next decade is the potential of additional industries moving out or closing down. According to the Southwest Illinois Metropolitan Area Planning Commission, seventy-seven firms have gone out of business in the western portions of Madison and St. Clair counties since 1977, with an estimated 3,639 to 5,825 jobs lost in closing. These closings not only affect the specific individuals who lost their jobs, but also have dramatic effects on the various communities. Many times the people who lose their jobs are forced to relocate to find new employment, thus affecting the communities even more adversely.

A concentrated and coordinated effort must be made by the various development organizations to increase economic and industrial development in this area to stabilize the population and the tax base before further recreational expansion can occur at the community level.

Positive

There are many positive factors that could greatly enhance future recreational development within the CCDA. Among these would be the highway network available in the area. There are three interstate highways (I-270, I-55, and I-255) within the CCDA plus several state routes (157, 159, 111, 3 and 15). These highways permit very good accessibility throughout the CCDA, Metro East and into the St. Louis area. This is extremely valuable as it permits access to the various recreational sites and facilities.

A second positive factor is the existing surplus of acreage and

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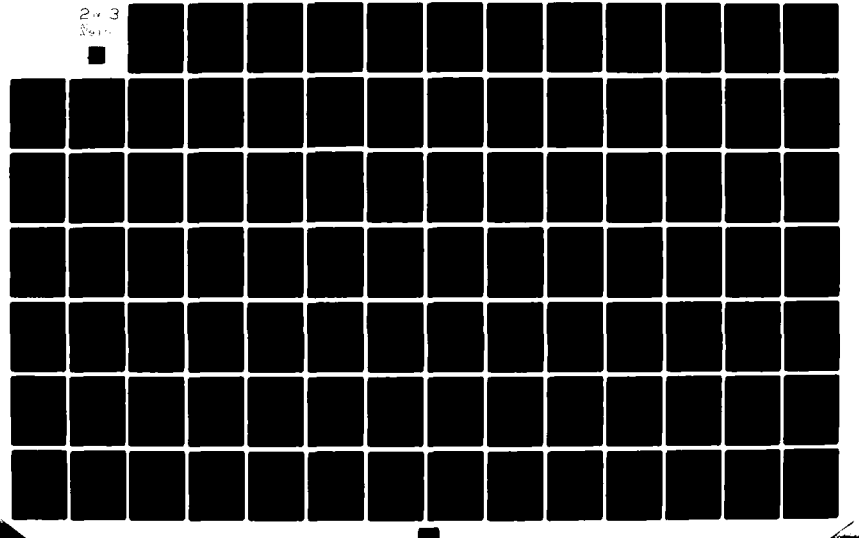

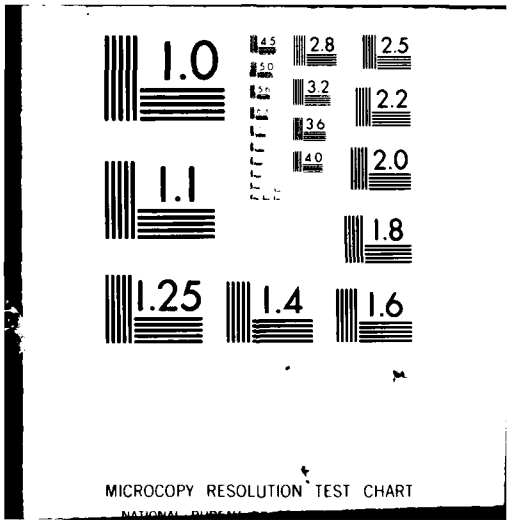
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MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

facilities already available within the CCDA. Based upon the existing acreage total (935.44 acres) and the total population projection for 1990 (77,938) there is a surplus of 156.01 acres. This composite acreage figure indicates that an additional 15,600 people could be located within the CCDA and the NRPA standards would still be met. However, it should be recognized again that every community does not have a surplus of recreational land. Only Brooklyn, Collinsville, Granite City, Maryville and Venice have met the NRPA recommended standards for acreage. The facility surpluses occur in the areas of baseball fields, softball fields and tennis courts. These surpluses also occur in a very limited number of communities. Only Granite City and Madison have a surplus in all three categories. Collinsville and Venice have surpluses in baseball and tennis. Brooklyn and Mitchell have a surplus in the baseball field category and Glen Carbon has a surplus in the softball field category.

A third and very important factor dealing with recreational development within the CCDA is the plans of the Illinois Department of Conservation (IDOC) to consolidate the Horseshoe Lake area and Cahokia Mounds. Neither of these sites have been discussed as of yet, due to the fact that they are regional in nature and are not provided at the community level. They are, however, extremely important and must be considered.

Horseshoe Lake: 2400 acres

Facilities:

Picnicking. Three areas are open for public use: the north shore via a township road along the shore for 1.3+ miles; an area near

the entrance off Illinois 111 with a shelter, toilets, play equipment and water; and an area (with toilets) on the island at the west end of the causeway (where the roadway currently ends).

Bank Fishing. Bank fishing principally occurs along the north shore and along the causeway (in the middle of the lake) where vehicular accessibility is at hand.

Boat Fishing. A line of buoys marks the boundary of approximately 500 acres of public water. Motors of ten HP or less are permitted. Boat access is limited at the moment.

Boating. The buoy line has also facilitated opening the public water for a variety of boating activities - e.g., small sailboats, canoes, row boats, low power boating.

Waterfowl Hunting. The public water areas accommodate twenty-two duck blind sites. The lake and island are time-zoned seasonally, sunrise to noon, for this activity.

Dove Hunting. An area of the island is planted in sunflowers to attract doves for a controlled harvest, seasonally.

Wildlife Observation/Hiking. The day use areas and drives provide panoramic views of the lake and waterfowl. Other areas and wildlife species are available to those who hike cross-country or follow farm access lanes.

Cahokia Mounds: 1188 acres

Facilities:

Picnicking. There are several picnic areas with tables and stoves. Three shelter houses and playgrounds are also available.

Camping. Family camping is permitted for tents and trailers, with some electricity available. All campers must obtain a camping permit from the Site Superintendent.

Cultural Pursuits. Archaeological excavations can be viewed during the summer. Interpreters are available year round. The Museum is open nine to five daily with various aspects of prehistoric life on display.

Using the recommended standard of twenty acres/1000 persons for Regional Parks and the 1990 population projection of approximately 78,500 persons, these two areas combined are 2000 acres above the recommended standard of 1560 acres. With the consolidation plan proposed, there would be additional land acquisitions and the elimination of camping at the Mounds site. Also to be included is the restoration of the Mounds as near to the original setting as possible. This development alone would greatly increase the tourism attraction for the Cahokia Canal Drainage Area and could also generate substantial revenue for the area.

SUMMARY

As indicated in the Intensity of Use section of this report there are currently 935 acres of recreational land available in the various communities within the CCDA, as shown in Figure XVIII-1.* Of this total, 6.5 acres are in Vest Pocket Park land, 180.64 are in Playgrounds, 326 are in Playfields, 133.8 are in Neighborhood Parks and

*All figures referred to are located in Volume 6 of 6 of this Environmental Inventory Report.

288.5 are in Community Park land. Additionally, there is 3588 acres in Regional Parks (Horseshoe Lake and Cahokia Mounds). There is an existing total surplus of 150.42 acres of recreational land provided at the community level. There are surpluses in the Playground and Playfield categories that total 310.38 acres. Deficits in the Vest Pocket, Neighborhood and Community Park categories total 159.96 acres with the Neighborhood category being the most deficient at 101.71 acres. There are existing facility surpluses for the entire CCDA, based upon the NRPA standards, of thirty-four baseball fields, nineteen softball fields and seventeen tennis courts. Of these, Granite City and Collinsville account for most of the surpluses. There are facility deficits of two swimming pools (one in Collinsville and one in Granite City), three Neighborhood Centers (two in Collinsville and one in Granite City), one Golf Course (Collinsville) and seventy-two basketball courts (deficits in all communities except Venice).

Future recreational demands are expected to decrease slightly at the community level due to substantial industrial plant closings within the CCDA. However, by 1990 it is projected that there will be an overall decrease in population of only 561 persons. When compared to the NRPA standards, and assuming there are no additional recreational sites or facilities developed, there would be a total acreage surplus of 156.01 acres. Again, the areas of surplus are provided by the school districts, i.e., Playgrounds (+102.69 acres) and Playfields (+209.09 acres). The Vest Pocket category is projected

to have a deficit of 32.49 acres, Neighborhood Parks a deficit of 100.03 acres and Community Parks should have a total deficit of 23.25 acres.

The facilities are projected to have surpluses in baseball fields, softball fields and tennis courts and deficits of one swimming pool (Collinsville), three neighborhood centers (two in Collinsville and one in Granite City), one Golf Course (Collinsville) and sixty-seven basketball courts (again deficits in all communities except Venice).

The consolidation plan for Horseshoe Lake and Cahokia Mounds is also a very important aspect worthy of reiteration. Due to the good transportation network and ease of accessibility from all areas, this major regional recreational area may become even more popular and could undoubtedly play a major role in recreation in the CCDA. In addition to the plans currently being considered for Horseshoe Lake, consideration should also be given to the possible inclusion of additional facilities. Alternative uses for Horseshoe Lake that could supplement the facility deficits indicated could include swimming and possibly even a golf course.

The development of Horseshoe Lake/Cahokia Mounds coupled with agreements of cooperation and scheduling between the school districts and individual communities can greatly enhance the recreational opportunities within the Cahokia Canal Drainage Area.

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APPENDIX A

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IN THE CCDA

I.D. #	Name of Recreational Area	Administering Agency	Location or Address
1A1	Robin Stadium Park (Brooklyn)	Stites Park Dist.	8th & Washington
2A1	Woodland Park	Collinsville City	Pine Lake & Olivers Rd.
2A2	Glidden Civic Park	Collinsville City	Lebanon Rd.
2A3	J.C.'s Sports Complex	Collinsville City	St. Louis Rd.
2A4	Morris Hills	Collinsville City	Woodland Drive
2A5	Bicycle Park	Collinsville City	Johnson Hill Rd.
2B1	Caseyville School	Collinsville School Dist. # 10	433 South 2nd
2B2	Greenwood High	Collinsville School Dist. # 10	2201 South Morrison
2B3	Vandalia High	Collinsville School Dist. # 10	1203 Vandalia
2B4	Dorris	Collinsville School Dist. # 10	600 Pennsylvania
2B5	Hollywood Heights	Collinsville School Dist. # 10	6 South Oakland
2B6	Jefferson	Collinsville School Dist. # 10	Boskydells
2B7	Kreitner	Collinsville School Dist. # 10	900 College St.
2B8	Lanham	Collinsville School Dist. # 10	2200 Vandalia
2B9	Lincoln Abraham	Collinsville School Dist. # 10	Camelot Drive
2B10	Maryville East	Collinsville School Dist. # 10	300 Donk, Maryville
2B11	Maryville West	Collinsville School Dist. # 10	West Main, Maryville
2B12	North Jr. High	Collinsville School Dist. # 10	1841 Vandalia
2B13	State Park Place	Collinsville School Dist. # 10	3300 Princeton St.
2B14	Summit	Collinsville School Dist. # 10	408 Willoughby
2B15	Twin Echo	Collinsville School Dist. # 10	1937 Morrison
2B16	Webster	Collinsville School Dist. # 10	108 West Church
2B17	Witte Property	Collinsville School Dist. # 10	Rt. 157
2B18	Canteen Property	Collinsville School Dist. # 10	111 & Collinsville Rd.

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IN THE CCDA

I.D. #	Name of Recreational Area	Administering Agency	Location or Address
2C1	Collinsville Soccer Club	Collinsville Soccer Club	Granite City & Collinsville Rd.
3A1	Miners Park	Village of Glen Carbon	
3A2	Citizens Park	Village of Glen Carbon	
3B1	Glen Carbon School	Glen Carbon School Dist. # 7	
4A1	Civic Park	Granite City Park Dist.	Delmar Ave.
4A2	Frohardt School Area	Granite City Park Dist.	Wabash Ave.
4A3	Maryland Park	Granite City Park Dist.	Johnson Rd.
4A4	Memorial Park	Granite City Park Dist.	Madison Ave.
4A5	Rhode Park	Granite City Park Dist.	Pontoon Rd.
4A6	Tri City Park	Granite City Park Dist.	McCambridge Ave.
4A7	Triangle Park	Granite City Park Dist.	Rock Road
4A8	24th St. Blvd. Park	Granite City Park Dist.	24th Street
4A9	Wilson Park	Granite City Park Dist.	Benton Ave.
4A10	Worthen Park	Granite City Park Dist.	Maryville Road
4A11	West Granite Park	Granite City Park Dist.	Rock Road
4A12	Community Center # 1	Granite City Park Dist.	Amos & Franklin
4A13	Community Center # 2	Granite City Park Dist.	Niedringhaus Ave.
4B1	Granite City High School-South	G.C. School Dist. # 9	3101 Madison Ave.
4B2	Granite City High School-North	G.C. School Dist. # 9	4950 Maryville Road
4B3	Coolidge Jr. High	G.C. School Dist. # 9	3231 Nameoki Ave.
4B4	Grigsby Jr. High	G.C. School Dist. # 9	3801 Cargill Road
4B5	Prather Jr. High	G.C. School Dist. # 9	2300 W. 25th St.

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IN THE CCDA

I.D. #	Name of Recreational Area	Administering Agency	Location or Address
4B6	Emerson Elementary	G.C. School Dist. # 9	20th & Benton
4B7	Frohardt Elementary	G.C. School Dist. # 9	2040 Johnson Road
4B8	Johnson Elementary	G.C. School Dist. # 9	4225 Old Alton Road
4B9	Lake Elementary	G.C. School Dist. # 9	3201 East 23rd
4B10	Logan Elementary	G.C. School Dist. # 9	2400 West 25th
4B11	McKinley Elementary	G.C. School Dist. # 9	22nd & Iowa
4B12	Marshall Elementary	G.C. School Dist. # 9	2700 Marshall
4B13	Maryville Elementary	G.C. School Dist. # 9	4651 Maryville Road
4B14	Mitchell Elementary	G.C. School Dist. # 9	316 East Chain of Rocks Road
4B15	Nameoki Elementary	G.C. School Dist. # 9	1620 Pontoon Road
4B16	Niedringhaus Elementary	G.C. School Dist. # 9	29th & State Streets
4B17	Parkview Elementary	G.C. School Dist. # 9	3200 Maryville Road
4B18	Pre-School Center	G.C. School Dist. # 9	Logan & West 24th
4B19	Stallings Elementary	G.C. School Dist. # 9	4401 Highway 162
4B20	Washington Elementary	G.C. School Dist. # 9	2600 West 20th
4B21	Webster Elementary	G.C. School Dist. # 9	East 25th & Kate
4B22	Wilson Elementary	G.C. School Dist. # 9	2400 Wilson Ave.
4C1	Sacred Heart/St. Joseph	Parochial-Individual Churches	2401 Sheradin
4C2	St. Margaret Mary	Parochial-Individual Churches	1900 St. Clair
4C3	St. Elizabeth	Parochial-Individual Churches	2300 Pontoon
4C4	Granite City Depot	U.S. Army	Granite City Depot
4C5	Lake View Driving Range	Private	Highway 162
4C6	Arlington Golf Course	Private	R.R. # 1 Granite City
5	Horseshoe Lake	State of Ill. Dept. of Cons.	East of 203 & West of 111

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IN THE CCDA

I.D. #	Name of Recreational Area	Administering Agency	Location or Address
6A1	Madison City Park 1	Madison Park Dept.	12th & Washington
6A2	Madison City Park 2	Madison Park Dept.	3rd & Highland
6A3	West Madison Rec. Center	Madison Park Dept.	7th & Lee
6A4	Triangle Park	Madison Park Dept.	6th & Rhodes
6B1	Madison High School	Madison School Dist.	Farish & 6th
6B2	Madison Jr. High	Madison School Dist.	3rd & Alton Ave.
6B3	Dunbar Elementary	Madison School Dist.	3rd & Jackson
6B4	Blair Elementary	Madison School Dist.	College & Meridocia
6B5	Lewis Baer Elementary	Madison School Dist.	Rhodes & Cambridge
6B6	Harris Elementary	Madison School Dist.	7th & Alton
7A1	Maryville City Park	Maryville Park Dept.	Rt. 159, Union, Donk & Perry Sts.
7A2	John Drost Park	Maryville Park Dept.	Parkview Drive
8A1	Mitchell Park	Mitchell Township	Old Alton Rd. & Maryville Rd.
9	National City		
10A1	Lions Park (Pontoon Beach)	Nameoki Township	Eastgate Drive off of 111
10A2	Whitsell Park (Pontoon Beach)	Nameoki Township	Lilly & 111
11A1	Lee Park	Venice Park Dept.	Broadway & Klein Sts.
11A2	Eagle Park	Venice Township	Off of 203
11B1	Venice Grade School	Venice School Dist.	7th & Broadway
11B2	Venice High School	Venice School Dist.	7th & Broadway

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IN THE CCDA

Identification Number of Recreational Area	CLASSIFICATION						Size	TEAM ACTIVITY AREAS							INDIVIDUAL OR DUAL ACTIVITY AREAS									DESIRABLE AMMENITIES									PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT									
	Playground	Playfield	Vest Pocket Park	Neighborhood Park	Community Park	Regional Park		Baseball Diamonds	Softball Diamonds	Football Fields	Soccer Fields	Practice Fields	Basketball Courts	Volleyball Courts	Track	Tennis Courts	Archery Range	Swimming Pool	Golf Course	Ice Rink	Driving Range	Miniature Golf	Neighborhood Centers	Concession Stands	Restrooms	Picnic Tables	Shelters	Campsites	Fishing	Boating	Hunting	Decorative Planting	Open Space	Undeveloped	Horseshoes	Swings	Slides	Spring Animals	See-Saws	Jungle Gym	Merry-Go-Round	Chinning Bars	Balance Beam	Horizontal Bars	Overhead Ladders	Tether Ball	Tires	Hard Surface	Obstacle Course
1	**BROOKLYN TOTALS**						13	2																																		
1A1				X			13	2																	2							X		2	1				1		1				
2	**COLLINSVILLE TOTALS**						351	12	8	3	8	7	20	1	1	15	1																												
2A1					X		50	1	3															1	4	100	4		X			X	X		18	4	12	8		1	8		2	6		X		
2A2					X		60						2			5									2	30	2					X	X		4	3							3	2				4
2A3					X		25	9		1	4		2													10						X	X														
2A4			X				2						2													5	1								8				4		2		1		3			
2A5					X		3																		2	5																					
2B1	X						4																									X									2		1		X		
2B2		X					60	1				6				4	1															X													X		
2B3		X					19	1	4	1	1				1	2																X															
2B4	X						4						2																			X									2		1	2	2		X		
2B5	X						4						2																			X							1		2		2			X		
2B6	X						4						2																			X									2		1			X		
2B7	X						14																									X							1					2	X		
2B8	X						4																									X			2				1						X		
2B9	X						4					1	2																			X									2	1	1	2	2		X		1
2B10	X						1						2																			X									1			1			X		
2B11	X						14						2																			X													2		X	1	
2B12		X					22		1	1						4																X																
2B13	X						3						4																			X														X		1
2B14	X						4							1																		X									2	1	1		2		X		1
2B15	X						8																									X									2	1	1	2			X		1

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IN THE CCDA

Identification Number of Recreational Area	CLASSIFICATION: Playground	Playfield	Vest Pocket Park	Neighborhood Park	Community Park	Regional Park	Size	TEAM ACTIVITY AREAS: Baseball Diamonds	Softball Diamonds	Football Fields	Soccer Fields	Practice Fields	Basketball Courts	Volleyball Courts	INDIVIDUAL OR DUAL ACTIVITY AREAS: Track	Tennis Courts	Archery Range	Swimming Pool	Golf Course	Ice Rink	Driving Range	Miniature Golf	Neighborhood Centers	DESIRABLE AMMENITIES: Concession Stands	Restrooms	Picnic Tables	Shelters	Campsites	Fishing	Boating	Hunting	Decorative Planting	Open Space	Undeveloped	PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT: Horseshoes	Swings	Slides	Spring Animals	See-Saws	Jungle Gym	Merry-Go-Round	Chinning Bars	Balance Beam	Horizontal Bars	Overhead Ladders	Tether Ball	Tires	Hard Surface	Obstacle Course
2B16	X						4																									X															X	
2B17		X					25																									X	X																
2B18	X						3																									X	X																
2C1			X				10				3													1	2																									
3	GLEN CARBON TOTALS						26		3			1	2																																					
3A1					X		17		1															1	4	10	1					X			6	2	3	1	1	1							
3A2				X			3		1																																								
3B1	X						6		1			1	2																				X			4	1		1	1	1				1	2		
4	GRANITE CITY TOTALS						427.5	22	27	8	26	16	47	3	3	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	2																											
4A1			X				1.0																									X	X			2	1										
4A2				X			3.8																									X	X															
4A3				X			1.5																										X			2		2	1	1							
4A4			X				1.0																									X	X															
4A5				X			5.5																			6						X	X			2	1		1								
4A6				X			3.5																										X					2										
4A7				X			1.5																										X			2	1	4	1		1						
4A8				X			20.0					2																				X	X															
4A9					X		74.0	6	1				1			6		1			1		1	4	8	250	8					X	X			4	10	4		2	1	1							
4A10					X		27.5		3															1	4							X	X			5	1	2	2									
4A11				X			11.3	2	1				4			2								1	2	10						X	X																
4A12	Building Only																																															
4A13	Building Only																																															

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IN THE CCDA

Identification Number of Recreational Area	CLASSIFICATION						Size	TEAM ACTIVITY AREAS							INDIVIDUAL OR DUAL ACTIVITY AREAS									DESIRABLE AMMENITIES										PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT									
	Playground	Playfield	Vest Pocket Park	Neighborhood Park	Community Park	Regional Park		Baseball Diamonds	Softball Diamonds	Football Fields	Soccer Fields	Practice Fields	Basketball Courts	Volleyball Courts	Track	Tennis Courts	Archery Range	Swimming Pool	Golf Course	Ice Rink	Driving Range	Miniature Golf	Neighborhood Centers	Concession Stands	Restrooms	Picnic Tables	Shelters	Campsites	Fishing	Boating	Hunting	Decorative Planting	Open Space	Undeveloped	Horseshoes	Swings	Slides	Spring Animals	See-Saws	Jungle Gym	Merry-Go-Round	Chinning Bars	Balance Beam	Horizontal Bars	Overhead Ladders	Tether Ball	Tires	Hard Surface	Obstacle Course
4B1		X					60.0	1		1	1	2	6		1	6																X													
4B2		X					60.0	2		2	1		6		1	6	1														X													
4B3		X					23.0	1	1			4	2																		X											2	1		
4B4		X					20.0	1		1			2																		X													
4B5		X					24.0	1	1	1		1	4		1																X											1			
4B6	X						2.0		2		1		2																		X									1		1	2		3	1	1
4B7	X						9.0		1		1		2																		X									1		3			30		
4B8	X						10.0				1	4	1																		X										2	1		X		
4B9	X						9.0		1		1		1																		X									2	3		2	2		
4B10	X						9.0	1	1		1		5																		X									2	2	2	3	3	8	3		
4B11	X						2.0		1				1																		X									1		2	2		6	1		
4B12	X						3.0		1		1		1																		X										2	4	4	3	8	2		
4B13	X						9.0		1		2		2																		X										1	1	4	5	6	2		
4B14	X						3.0	2	3		3																				X														1		
4B15	X						4.0		2	1	2		1																		X										2	1	7		2			
4B16	X						1.0				1		1																		X								1			3		6	2		
4B17	X						1.0						1																		X												7		2		
4B18	X						1.0																								X									1			6	2		
4B19	X						1.0	1					1																		X								3			2		4	2		
4B20	X						1.0	1					2																		X								1					8	1		
4B21	X						1.0		1		1		1																		X														1		
4B22	X						6.0		1		2		1																		X								2		1	2	1	2	1		
4C1	X						3.9		1	1	1		1	1																	X														1		
4C2	X						11.4		2		1		1	1																	X														1		
4C3	X						17.6	3			3		2	1																	X															1	
4C4							942.0		2	1	2	3	1			5		1	19							10	2				X			1	4	1										
4C5							9.2														X	X											X		X											
4C6							709.0												X																												
5						X	2,400																	4	20			X	X	X		X	1,900		2	1							1	2				

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IN THE CCDA

Identification Number of Recreational Area	CLASSIFICATION						Size	TEAM ACTIVITY AREAS						INDIVIDUAL OR DUAL ACTIVITY AREAS									DESIRABLE AMMENITIES										PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT									
	Playground	Playfield	Vest Pocket Park	Neighborhood Park	Community Park	Regional Park		Baseball Diamonds	Softball Diamonds	Football Fields	Soccer Fields	Practice Fields	Basketball Courts	Volleyball Courts	Track	Tennis Courts	Archery Range	Swimming Pool	Golf Course	Ice Rink	Driving Range	Miniature Golf	Neighborhood Centers	Concession Stands	Restrooms	Picnic Tables	Shelters	Campsites	Fishing	Boating	Hunting	Decorative Planting	Open Space	Undeveloped	Horseshoes	Swings	Slides	Spring Animals	See-Saws	Jungle Gym	Merry-Go-Round	Chinning Bars	Balance Beam	Horizontal Bars	Overhead Ladders	Tether Ball	Tires	Hard Surface	Obstacle Course
6							30.2	5	3	1			8	1		5																													
MADISON TOTALS																																													
6A1	X						2.4	2																								X												
6A2	X						2.4		1																							X												
6A3	X						2.4						1	1		3																X		4	2	4			2		2	1		
6A4			X				.5						1																			X		2				1	1	2	1			
6B1		X					19.0	2		1			1			2																X												
6B2		X					2.0	1					2																			X												X
6B3	X						2.0		1				2																															X
6B4	X						2.0																																					X
6B5	X						1.0		1				1																			X												X
6B6	X						2.0																																					X
7							24.0																																						
MARYVILLE TOTALS																																													
7A1			X				2.0																	2	5							X												
7A2				X			22.0																	2	10							X	19A											X
8							7.5	2			1																																		
MITCHELL TOTALS																																													
8A1				X			7.5	2			1													1		10	1					X			3		1			2		2	1		
9							0.0																																						
NATIONAL CITY TOTALS																																												
10							12.0																																						
PONTOON BEACH TOTALS																																												
10A1	X						1.0																									X		2	2		1		1		1			
10A2				X			11.0																			8						X		4	3				2		2	1		

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IN THE CCDA

Identification Number of Recreational Area	CLASSIFICATION						Size	TEAM ACTIVITY AREAS						INDIVIDUAL OR DUAL ACTIVITY AREAS										DESIRABLE AMMENITIES										PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT											
	Playground	Playfield	Vest Pocket Park	Neighborhood Park	Community Park	Regional Park		Baseball Diamonds	Softball Diamonds	Football Fields	Soccer Fields	Practice Fields	Basketball Courts	Volleyball Courts	Track	Tennis Courts	Archery Range	Swimming Pool	Golf Course	Ice Rink	Driving Range	Miniature Golf	Neighborhood Centers	Concession Stands	Restrooms	Picnic Tables	Shelters	Campsites	Fishing	Boating	Hunting	Decorative Planting	Open Space	Undeveloped	Horseshoes	Swings	Slides	Spring Animals	See-Saws	Jungle Gym	Merry-Go-Round	Chinning Bars	Balance Beam	Horizontal Bars	Overhead Ladders	Tether Ball	Tires	Hard Surface	Obstacle Course
11	**VENICE TOTALS**						55.7	1	1				9		1	3																													
11A1					X		32.0	1	1				1			1								2	10	2						X													
11A2				X			20.2						4												8																				
11B1	X						.5																									X						X							
11B2		X					4.0						4		1	2																X													

6V-111AX

SECTION XIX

CULTURAL ELEMENTS
ECONOMY/LAND USE AND GROWTH

PREPARED BY

ROBERT L. KOEPKE, PH. D.

INTRODUCTION

This segment of the Cahokia Canal Drainage Area (CCDA) environmental inventory reviews the present and possible future land use patterns in this area, presents some additional information on the local economy, considers future industrial patterns and stimuli/constraints to development, and concludes with a discussion of the various public plans for the area.

EXISTING LAND USE

The land uses in the CCDA can be divided into five broad categories. These are: urban, natural vegetation, developed open space, water bodies, and agriculture (or not mapped) (Figure XIX-1)*. The major land uses are urban and agricultural. A visual review of the land use map shows that these two uses are about equal in the amount of land they occupy in the CCDA. Developed open space and natural vegetation occupy moderate amounts of space, with the water bodies covering the least amount of space.

These land uses in the CCDA can be grouped into three broad land use regions. They are the Western Bottoms, the Eastern Bottoms, and the Uplands. Each of these regions has its special character. The Western Bottoms, which is west of Illinois Route 111 and south of Interstate 270 is primarily an urban area with some agricultural land in the southwest portion of this region and along the eastern edge. Almost no areas of natural vegetation are in this highly

*All figures referred to are located in Volume 6 of 6 of this Environmental Inventory Report.

developed region. The Eastern Bottoms is generally east of Illinois Route 111 and west of the bluffs, with an extension of this region westward between Interstate 270 and the Cahokia Diversion Channel. This region is mainly an agricultural one, with scattered areas of natural vegetation and developed open space and with very small clusters of urbanization.

The Uplands are primarily urban with agricultural land currently separating the urban clusters of Collinsville-Maryville, Glen Carbon-Edwardsville. Within or next to this urban use are a number of areas of developed open space. The natural vegetation, which occupies more total space here than in any other region in the CCDA, has a linear form, generally following the ravines that have been cut into this upland.

URBAN GROWTH

In 1873/74, the CCDA was an agricultural area with just a few urban intrusions (Figure XIX-2). Collinsville was the only real upland community, while the Bottomland communities consisted of Caseyville, Illinois City, Brooklyn, Venice, and Newsport. Maryville and Glen Carbon in the Uplands and Madison and Granite City in the Bottoms did not yet exist.

Considerable urban expansion has taken place within the CCDA in the one hundred years since the publication of the 1873/74 map. The Tri-Cities of Granite City, Madison and Venice have grown in a linear fashion to the northeast. Around Collinsville the growth has generally been to the west and north, with most of the very recent growth (post 1961)

taking place in the north. The growth in the Maryville area has been to the southeast and to the north. Scattered growth has taken place in the Glen Carbon area.

INDUSTRIAL BASE

Manufacturing is a dominant element in the CCDA. It is an important source of employment for the people in the CCDA. Manufacturing facilities are also major features in the landscape of the bottomland portion of the CCDA. As noted in an earlier section of the inventory, most of the people in the CCDA work in manufacturing. Most of these people also work within the Illinois sector of the CCDA.

The western portion of the CCDA is the manufacturing portion of the area. Here one finds the major manufacturing firms, such as Granite City Steel, American Steel Foundries, and Nestle. This area, in fact, has been the home of manufacturing since the establishment of this kind of economic activity in the CCDA around the turn of the century (Figure XIX-3). While a number of manufacturing firms are within the CCDA, (Table XIX-1), a few firms in a few industries dominate the manufacturing employment picture. Granite City Steel is the leader of the large firms. Most of the large firms are also associated with the steel industry.

FUTURE INDUSTRIAL SITES

The CCDA has a number of industrial sites within it. Most of these are in the Bottoms, while a few of them are on the eastern edge of the study area in the Uplands (Figure XIX-4). Those within the Bottoms are generally found north of the current Tri-Cities urban area

TABLE XIX-1

MANUFACTURING FIRMS IN TRI-CITIES PORTION OF CCDA

Firm	SIC #	Number of Employees
GRANITE CITY		
Air Products & Chemicals	2813	50-100
American-Colloid Co.	1442	11-25
American Sheet & Strip Steel Corp.	2316	26-50
American Steel Foundries	3493	1000-2000
Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.	2041	11-25
Arnette Pattern Co.	3565	11-25
Bertacchi & Son, S.	2431	1-10
Corn Sweetener, Inc.	2087	11-25
Domestic and Commercial Sheet Metal	3444	1-10
Feralloy Co.	3312	10-25
Finley Plating Co.	3471	1-10
GEBCO Machine, Inc.	3599	11-25
Granite City Glass Co.	3211	11-25
Granite City Press Record	2711	26-50
Granite City Steel Div of Natl Steel Corp	3312	4001-5000
Granite Sheet Metal Works, Inc.	3444	26-50
Guth Kitchen Interiors	2511	1-10
International Mill Service	5093	26-51
Jennison-Wright Corp.	2491	50-100
Joseph Co., I.S.	2048	1-10
Longwill-Scott, Inc.	3743	25-50
Luria Brothers & Co.	5093	51-100
Lybarger Material Co.	3273	11-25
Madison Aluminum Foundry	3361	1-10
Michigan Metal Processing	3471	25-50
Mott, Jerry L.	3469	1-5
National Lead Industries	3356	100-250
Nestle Co., Inc.	2099	200-250
Perfection Burial Vault Co.	3988	1-10
Prairie Farms Dairy, Inc.	2024	51-100
Prestige Printing Co.	2751	1-5
Print Mart	2751	1-5
Reilly Tar & Chemical Corp.	2814	51-100
Saint Louis Slag Products Co.,Inc.	3295	11-25
Seebold Concrete Co., Paul	3272	11-25

TABLE XIX-1 (Continued)

Firm	SIC #	Number of Employees
Shasta Beverages	2087	50-100
Smith Corp., A. O.	3714	1000-2000
Steelabrade Corp.	3471	20-30
Tarpoff Packing Co.	2011	11-25
Tri-City Canvas Products	2394	6-10
Tri-City Printing Co.	2751	1-10
Triple T, Inc.	2873	1-10
United NESCO Container Co.	3491	51-100
Wico Industries	2899	1-10
Wolf & Associates, Robert L.	3679	26-50
X-Ray Co., The	3079	1-5
MADISON		
B & N Plastic Co.	3079	1-5
Brady-Jordan Engineering	3743	25-35
Chris Kay Plastics Mfg. Co.	3079	25-30
Consolidated Aluminum Corp.	3354	500-1000
Dairy Master	2024	1-10
Diamond Plating Co., Inc.	3471	26-50
Douglas Sheet Metal Co.	3444	1-10
Estech Specialities Chemical Corp.	2891	10-25
Foley Venetian Blind Co., Charles	2591	1-10
Hamilos Brothers, Inspected Meats	2011	8-10
Hyman-Michaels Co.	5093	25-50
Ironite Co.	2899	11-25
Kerr-McGee Corp. Forest Products Div.	2491	26-50
M & M Machine and Gear Shop	3591	11-25
MCP Facilities Corp.	3479	1-5
Madison Iron & Metal	5039	1-5
Madison Metal Decorating Div. of Caine Steel	2752	25-50
Madison TV Tube Sales	3672	1-10
Miller Provisin Co.	2011	1-10
Piper Industries, Inc.	3471	40-50
Purdy Co., The	5093	40-45
Southwest Steel Supply	3399	50-100
VENICE		
Milmor Manufacturing Co.	3732	1-10

Source: Southwestern Illinois Metropolitan and Regional Planning Commission. Directory of Manufacturers and Producers: Southwestern Illinois Region, 1980-81. Collinsville, Illinois: SIMAPC, February, 1980.

and in the southwest corner of the CCDA in National City and East St. Louis. Only one large bottomland site is east of the Tri-City area. Two major upland sites are near the eastern edge of the CCDA.

Several large industrial sites are found in the Bottoms. The Tri-City Regional Port Area along the Chain of Rocks Canal has space for port-related industry and contains a Foreign Trade Zone. A second Bottomland site is west of Illinois Route 3 and south of I-270. Most of this site is owned by Illinois Power Company, who is turning most of the ground into Northgate Industrial Park. This site is also near the Tri-City Regional Port. A third industrial site is north of I-270 and east of Illinois Route 3. Nearly all of this site is owned by Union Electric Company. Nissan Motors is being encouraged by the State of Illinois to locate a new manufacturing facility at either the Union Electric or the Illinois Power site. A cluster of industrial sites is at the base of the bluffs in Collinsville. Another possible future industrial area is the East St. Louis riverfront and surrounding area, once the railroad relocation project is complete.

The major Upland site is southwest of the Intersection of I-270 and I-55/70. This site has great highway exposure, good highway access, and the ability to be served by the Illinois Terminal Railroad, but its development is hampered by numerous property owners and limited sewer and water capacities.

OWNERSHIP

Land in the CCDA is held in a few large and many small tracts (Figure XIX-5). In the Uplands, most of the tracts are relatively small. But in the Bottoms, several of the tracts, especially in the northern portion of the area, are quite large. These northern tracts

are the ones held by owners who expect to sell them to industry and are in agriculture just until industrial development takes place. In the southern portion of the Bottoms, however, especially that area south of Illinois Route 162, much of the land is held in smaller tracts, and much of it is farmed by people who consider themselves farmers, rather than as holders of prospective industrial property. This agricultural emphasis of this southern portion of the CCDA between Illinois Routes 159 and 111 is demonstrated by the large number of horseradish fields in that part of the area (Figure XIX-6).

UTILITIES

As one would expect, it is the urban areas which are served by water and sewer (Figures XIX-7,8). In the Uplands most, if not all, of the Collinsville, Maryville, and Glen Carbon areas have complete utility services. On the other hand, almost no water or sewer lines are found outside of these urban areas. In the Bottomlands, utility services exist in the Tri-Cities, National City, East St. Louis, Pontoon Beach, and Mitchell. Most of the Bottomlands receive its potable water from the Illinois American Water Company. Portions of the Bottoms in the Tri-City area are served by the Pontoon Beach Water District and the Mitchell Water District. Both districts obtain their water from Illinois American Water Company.

The existence or lack of these water and sewer utilities are a stimulus or a constraint to development. The sewer lines and sewer district north of the Tri-Cities (Figures XIX-8,9) facilitates the conversion of the proposed industrial sites into real locations for industry. The sewer lines and water lines running along the base of

the bluffs near Collinsville encourage development in this part of the CCDA as well. On the other hand, the limited capability of the Mitchell Water District and lack of sewer lines in the industrial site in the southwestern sector of the I-55/70-I-270 industrial site are major limitations to the development of this area. The lack of utilities in the Bottoms between *Illinois Route 111 and Illinois* Route 157 is one of the reasons (along with drainage accessibility and owners' attitudes) this area has remained agricultural.

HIGHWAYS

But if the projected extension of I-255 from the south to the existing I-270 takes place, the land use patterns in this area could change (Figure XIX-10). This highway, which is in the planning stage, would be a major stimulus to development in this currently agricultural areas in the CCDA. In fact, some development along the base of the bluffs in Collinsville exists in part because of this planned interstate extension. This projected interstate highway will link into an already good to fair highway network. The CCDA has existing principal arterials running through it in an east-west direction and a number of minor arterial roads that tie into these roads and the interstate. Major collectors provide a linkage to this attractive arterial road network.

RAILROADS

The CCDA has within it the lines of a number of railroads. Coming into the area from the east are the Chessie System, Conrail, Illinois Terminal, Illinois Central-Gulf, and Norfolk and Western. The Burlington Northern, Chicago and Eastern Illinois, and other lines of the

Illinois Central-Gulf and Illinois Terminal Railroads enter the CCDA from the north.

The CCDA also contains a number of major railyards. The majority of these are concentrated in the southwestern portion of the study area. Many of these yards are historic relics and plans are now underway, through the MARGE project, to evaluate the potential of increasing the efficiency of railcar interchange between rail lines and the potential of freeing-up some of this land for other development through railyard consolidation.

PLANNING

Three types of plans exist for the CCDA. Plans made by the communities themselves is one type. Plans made by the counties for the entire county area is a second. The third is a broad-scale regional plan made by the metropolitan planning agency for the entire St. Louis Area. Seven of the communities in the CCDA have comprehensive plans (Figure XIX-11). These towns are Caseyville, Collinsville, Edwardsville, Glen Carbon, Granite City, Maryville, and Venice. All of the plans were produced between 1968 and 1973. Most of the plans were made for the communities by SIMAPC. The community plans generally project nine types of land uses. They are three types of residential (low, medium, and high density), two types of commercial, government-institutional, recreational, industrial and other. Industrial, low density residential, and other (largely agricultural) predominate in the communities in the CCDA. A large amount of industrial land is proposed in the Tri-Cities Area, in the southwest sector of the

I-270 I-55/70 intersection, and north of I-55 at the base of the Collinsville bluffs. Residential uses dominate in Collinsville, Maryville, and eastern Granite City-Pontoon Beach. Significant amounts of "other" land uses are in Glen Carbon and around the SIU-E campus.

The Madison and St. Clair County Plans present much the same picture (Figure XIX-12). Again large amounts of industrial and residential uses are projected. One additional element is a large number of suggested commercial areas, generally along the major highways. The Madison County plan also shows the flood prone areas, nearly all of which are between Illinois 111 and Illinois 157. While it is extremely general, the East-West Gateway Coordinating Council regional plan also projects much of the same uses and same patterns (Figure XIX-13). They suggest relatively low density residential in the Uplands (one to three dwelling units per acre) and generally higher densities (three to five and five to ten dwelling units per acre) in the existing urban areas in the Bottoms. Substantial regional industry is proposed in this plan as well, with major areas of industry suggested north of the Tri-Cities and at the I-55/70 I-270 intersection. Recreation use is shown at Horseshoe Lake, Cahokia Mounds and Lewis and Clark parks. The strip of ground between Illinois 157 and Illinois 111 is projected to be non-urban.

ZONING

In general, the zoning in the CCDA follows the existing and projected land uses (Figure XIX-14). Most of the Upland is in a single family use, except for the older parts of the towns which have higher

residential densities and nearly all the commercial areas. In the Bottoms, industrial zoning predominates, with substantial amounts of general business zoning west of Illinois 157 in Collinsville. In the existing urban areas in the Bottoms, outside of the industrial areas, a complex pattern of zoning exists.

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SECTION XX
CULTURAL ELEMENTS
INSTITUTIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (GOVERNMENT)

PREPARED BY

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INTRODUCTION

A number of institutions with water-related responsibilities exist within the Cahokia Canal Drainage Area (CCDA). These institutions exist at the major levels of government, namely federal, state and local.

FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS

"Agencies of the federal government generally have no initial juridicational responsibility for local drainage programs or problems. However, upon request of local or state agencies, federal agencies may provide financial support for planning and construction of drainage and flood control works which benefit the public at large."

"Major federal agencies involved in surface drainage and flood control within the Planning Basin include the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Emergency Management Administration, and the Department of Agriculture. Programs of these major federal agencies concerned with flood control and related surface drainage problems are summarized in the following paragraphs."

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

"The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has been assigned the major responsibility for nationwide flood control since 1936. Through a long series of Congressional Rivers and Harbor and Flood Control Acts, since that time, Corps responsibility has been expanded to include solving various phases of overall water resource problems. In all its studies, the Corps works closely with all other federal agencies and with state and local authorities who have an interest in the planning, construction, and operation of water resource improvements. In the Planning Basin,

the Corps is currently active in a flood control and interior drainage management project and in the preparation of flood plain information reports."

"The Corps does not initiate civil works projects or studies. Federal flood control projects are initiated by local interests, authority by Congress, and planned and constructed by the Corps. When a need exists for flood protection, local interest can petition their representative in Congress. A congressional resolution or an Act of Congress may then authorize the Corps to investigate the problems and submit a report."

"Since 1960, the Corps has been authorized to provide flood plain information reports. These reports aid local governments in the regulation of flood plains to avoid or minimize future flood damages. The Corps identifies specific areas subject to periodic flooding of various magnitudes and frequencies, disseminates this information to interested parties and provides engineering advice for use in planning to reduce flood damages. A flood plain information study is initiated when a state or other responsible agency requests the study and agrees to disseminate the information contained in the final report."

Federal Emergency Management Administration

The Federal Emergency Management Administration (FIA) "... administers the National Flood Insurance Program, which insures all residences; apartment buildings; business structures; agricultural, religious, and nonprofit buildings; and those owned by state or local government agencies. The flood insurance program has two main objectives: (1) to provide financial assistance to victims of flood disasters in order to rehabilitate

their property, and (2) to help prevent the future unwise use of land so that annual flood damage will not continue."

Department of Agriculture

"The Department of Agriculture, through the Soil Conservation Service, administers the Watershed Protection and Flood Protection Act, which provides for a partnership among the Federal Government, State governments, local communities, and individuals to deal with local water resources problems. The purpose of the Act is to carry out works of improvement pertaining to soils and water conservation and flood prevention, and agricultural water management including irrigation and drainage."

"Although the Soils Conservation is not presently involved in major flood control projects within the Planning Basin, it is active in related programs. A detailed soils survey has been completed for St. Clair County. (Another is underway for Madison County -- comment added). The Service provides research data and advice to the Soil and Water Conservation Districts and other agencies involved in a storm drainage planning, and erosion sediment control."

STATE OF ILLINOIS INSTITUTIONS

"The Illinois General Assembly, through its enactment of legislation, has authorized several state agencies to engage in numerous water management activities. Those agencies which are engaged in activities of concern to this study are described briefly in this section."

Department of Transportation, Division of Water Resources

"The Division of Water Resources of the Illinois Department of Transportation has responsibility for the adequate development of the

water resources of the state, administration of the regulatory provisions pertaining to the rivers, lakes and streams of the state, and exercise of the trusteeship over the public waters of the lands of the state. The Division may investigate encroachments, obstructions or pollution in public water by private or other interests and collect information and data pertaining to navigability, flood control, reclamation and drainage. It also prepares plans and specifications, and supervises construction of projects for flood control, including earthen dams, retention dams and various types of water control structures."

"In addition, an amendment to the Rivers and Lakes Act, passed by the General Assembly in 1971, authorizes the Illinois Department of Transportation to define flood plains in Illinois, publish appropriate maps and data, cooperate with local units of government, and institute a permit procedure for regulating construction on the flood plain. To date, the Department has not undertaken any projects pertaining to the flood plains in the Planning Basin."

Department of Agriculture, Division of Soil and Water Conservation

"The Division of Soil and Water Conservation of the Illinois Department of Agriculture is responsible for investigating all applications for watershed assistance. It is responsible for providing information and advice on watershed development projects, dispensing state funds appropriated for local districts and disseminating information on current related surveys and preliminary investigations on approved watersheds. Further, it provides for the employment of engineers in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture in the preparation of watershed plans

and designs for works of improvement."

LOCAL INSTITUTIONS

"Local agencies are created by the states, and their powers are generally enumerated in their charters and the legislative acts creating them. Serious jurisdictional problems arise from the fact that these local agencies have sprung forth in numbers too great, with purposes too limited, and with powers overlapping those of other local agencies in the same region. Municipalities, sanitary districts, drainage districts, and soil conservation districts -- to name a few -- might all be found trying to function in the same section of a state. None alone can do an adequate job of overall local water regulation, and together, they often operate at cross-purposes, preventing effective use of even the limited powers they have. Acting in concert, with a spirit of cooperation, these jurisdictional problems could be minimized. But is is perhaps unrealistic to place too great a premium on cooperation. Some states, including the State of Illinois, have taken measures to ameliorate these jurisdictional problems by passing legislation which enables the establishment of broad-powered water conservancy districts to provide centralized overall guidance in the management of water resources at the local level."

"In addition to jurisdictional problems, local level agencies also suffer from an inability to finance themselves. It is generally the case that the legislation creating these local agencies limits the amount of funds they can raise to a small percentage of the value of property within their boundaries. Measures must be taken to raise these percentage limits. Certainly, if local government of water resources is to achieve viability, action will have to meet the jurisdictional and financial problems which plague local agencies."

"The Illinois General Assembly, through enabling legislation, delegates powers to the political subdivision of the state. Counties and municipalities have been authorized to engage in various water management functions. In addition, the General Assembly has sanctioned the creation of numerous special purpose districts with powers to furnish various water services."

Municipalities

"The Illinois Revised Statutes have given municipalities the jurisdiction over all waters within and bordering upon their corporate limits. Included in their authority is the power and responsibility to provide for a supply of water for fire protection and for the use of inhabitants in various ways, to contract with the United States regarding flood control projects, and to provide drainage and protection from overflow."

Counties

"The Illinois Revised Statutes have established powers and responsibilities for counties as well as municipalities, as related to surface drainage problems. These guidelines allow the counties to supervise, regulate and control the flow within their boundaries of any stream or watercourse over and through any dams and other obstruction, so long as they do not curtail any vested water power rights or other rights. In addition, counties have the power to prescribe reasonable requirements with respect to water supply, sewage disposal and street drainage."

Soil and Water Conservation Districts

"Soil and Water Conservation Districts conduct a variety of functions relating to soil and water conservation and the control and prevention of soil erosion of floodwater and sediment damages. These

districts are involved in various projects, including surface and internal drainage, channel improvement and maintenace, impoundment and regulation of stream flow, and land treatment to retard water movement."

Districts are formed upon the approval of a petition submitted to the State Department of Agriculture. The governing body of a district consists of five directors elected by the members of the district. Within the Planning Basin, two districts have been formed, one for each of the two counties."

Drainage Districts

"Drainage districts may be formed to construct, maintain, or repair drains on levees, or to engage in other drainage or levee work for agricultural, sanitary, or mining purposes. Activities of the district are coordinated and directed by a group of commissioners, whose powers and duties include: to adopt a plan of drainage; to obtain lands and rights-of-way by eminent domain, if necessary; to let contracts for the surveying, construction, and maintenance of any drain or levee; to widen, deepen, or straighten any ditch or watercourse; to cause railroad companies to construct or rebuild bridges where necessary; and to levy assessments and issue bonds to finance its activities." (SIMAPC, Plan for Major Drainage, The American Bottoms and Hillside Drainage Area Planning Basin, August 1975, pages D-1 - D-13).

LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

This portion of the institutional organization section of the CCDA Environmental Inventory describes the local governmental units which exist within the geographic area of the Cahokia Canal Drainage Area. Local government consists of the governments of counties, townships, municipalities and special districts. These will be described in terms of their structure, the services which they provide and their revenue. The section will discuss local government units in general and in some depth for each unit. This will be accomplished by taking a so called inventory of services, structure, and taxes for each unit of local government.

Review of the Literature

Most studies of local government have been completed in the past couple of decades. Some studies have dealt with the broad structure and functions of local government as in George Blair's Government at the Grass Roots. Thomas R. Dye in his book Politics in States and Communities deals with another aspect of local government, that of the conflicts over public policy which occur in states and communities. In American City Politics, P.J. Madgwick studies the role of the Mayor, Boss, Manager, and Administrator as well as giving a general overview of American cities. Thomas A. Flinn in Analyzing Decision Making in Local Government and Politics gives some specific detail. In their book County Government in Illinois, Clyde F. Snider and Irving Howards deal with the historical and legal development of county

government, its framework, and its functions as well as finance. David Kenney in Basic Illinois Government places emphasis on the constitutional and statutory basis for actions.

A study resembling this section entitled County Government in Illinois was published in 1977 by the University of Illinois. It describes the structure and functions of Illinois counties. If it can be said this segment of this report follows the outline of any previous political science literature, it would have to be this University of Illinois study.

Data Collection for This Report

This author obtained information for the study from various government officials, documents, and literature. The information is accurate as of the time of its collection, though some may unfortunately already be outdated because local government processes and personnel can change very quickly. In addition, it is not possible within the time constraints of this study to list every possible service provided by the governments. Therefore the user should be aware that there may be gaps in the information.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT - AN OVERVIEW

Our system of government in the U.S. is divided into three levels. These are the Federal, State and Local. The Federal and State governments are, at least in design, equal powers. The Founding Fathers were skeptical about placing too much power in one central place and so tried to keep the national government from having too much supremacy over the states. The federal government has no control

over a state's constitution or basically the functions a state performs. However, it can exert some pressure on the state to do what it wants by such methods as grants and regulations. Many grants will provide funds if the state will use them for the purpose the federal government wishes.

Local governments on the other hand are creatures of the state. They get their duties, functions and powers from the state constitution and statutes. The state has the authority to mandate to its local governments certain requirements without supplying the money to fulfill those requirements.

Home rule is one exception to this control of the local government unit. A county can become a home rule unit by electing a chief executive officer. A municipality becomes one if its population exceeds 25,000. Other municipalities can elect the home rule option by referendum. Home rule gives the units much broader control over themselves. They can then make many of their own laws.

Another aspect of local government that should be remembered is that local government units are increasingly receiving money directly from the federal government through the revenue sharing program. Local government hence does not exist alone, but instead interrelates with the other levels of our government.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN CCDA

In the Cahokia Canal area there are two counties, eight townships, eleven municipalities and twenty-two special districts, excluding school districts. These units are all autonomous in the sense that

no one unit controls what others do. They each receive their separate authority from the constitution or state legislation. The great extent of these units within the CCDA is given in Figures XX-1 through XX-4.*

In spite of this autonomy, local governments are interconnected in several ways. They overlap in terms of space, with every township being physically within a county. Every municipality is then within at least one township. It is also possible for this municipality to be in a special district or a special district within a municipality. Thus, one area of space could be physically in all four units of local government. Local governments are also interconnected in regards to the functions which they perform. Many of their functions and services overlap one another. For instance, although they care for different sections of road, the municipality, township and county are all responsible for road maintenance.

*All figures referred to are located in Volume 6 of 6 of this Environmental Inventory Report.

MUNICIPALITIES

Structure

Municipalities can be structured in any one of three ways. One of these is the mayor-council form where there is both an elected mayor and council. The council can be elected either at large or by wards, in which case the councilmen are referred to as aldermen. Two people are generally elected from each ward or district. Any city or village that has a population of less than 100,000 can elect to reduce the number of aldermen by one half, in other words elect only one alderman from each ward. Another form is the commission form wherein candidates are elected at large and are then appointed to be heads of particular departments. For example, one particular commissioner would be in charge of streets and public improvements in the city. The manager-council form is the third form. In this type the manager is appointed for an indefinite term and can be removed at any time by a majority vote of the council. He appoints the department heads and prepares the budget. This is thought to be the most professional as the manager is supposedly a professional as opposed to being a politician.

There are many more appointed officials than elected. The city council and mayor are the only offices which all the municipalities elect (See Table XX-1). Generally, the appointed officials implement the policies which the elected officials make. Therefore, appointed officials have to make many decisions on the actual day-to-day administration of a public policy.

TABLE XX-1

ELECTED MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

Municipality	Mayor	City Council	Clerk	Treasurer
Edwardsville	X	8 Aldermen	X	X
Glen Carbon	X	6 Trustees	X	
Maryville	X	6 Trustees		
Pontoon Beach	X	6 Trustees		
Collinsville	X	3 Commissioners		
Venice	X	10 Aldermen		
Madison	X	10 Aldermen		
Granite City	X	14 Aldermen	X	
Fairmont City	X	6 Trustees		
Caseyville	X	6 Trustees	X	
Brooklyn	X	6 Trustees	X	

The city council is divided into committees which deal with a variety of functions from ordinances to overseeing the police department. If a particular council has a certain committee, one can be fairly certain that it is an important concern of that municipality.

Services

Municipalities provide a wide variety of services. For comparison purposes in this report, eight of these services were analyzed. These are: police, fire, ambulance, garbage, water, sewer, library and senior citizens services. These are not the total services that a municipality can provide, but are just those used here.

Municipalities vary in the number of services which they provide (See Tables XX-2 & XX-3). Three services was the least number provided. Eight of the eleven municipalities in CCDA provide at least five services. The average number of services provided is five and one half. One interesting note is that all those who provide less than seven services are also under 4,000 in population.

The services provided also vary in kind. When the service is provided through contract with a private company this report includes it as being provided by the municipality (See Table XX-4). All municipalities provide police protection. Fire, garbage, water, sewer and library are all provided by at least seven municipalities. Ambulance and senior citizens services are provided by the least number of municipalities, with ambulance service being provided by five and senior citizens services by four. There is a considerable amount of similarity in service provision with most of the services being provided by most of the municipalities.

TABLE XX-2

NUMBER OF MUNICIPAL SERVICES

Municipality	Number of Services	Population (1970)
Collinsville	8	20,158
Edwardsville	8	11,100
Madison	7	5,770
Granite City	7	39,790
Glen Carbon	5	3,015
Brooklyn	5	1,692
Fairmont City	5	2,769
Maryville	5	1,190
Venice	4	3,815
Pontoon Beach	3	2,448
Caseyville	3	632

TABLE XX-3

NUMBER OF MUNICIPALITIES PROVIDING SERVICES

Service	Indirectly Provided (by contract)	Directly Provided	Total
Police		11	11
Fire		8	7
Ambulance	2	3	5
Garbage	4	3	7
Water	5	4	9
Sewer		8	8
Library		7	7
Senior Citizens Services		4	4

TABLE XX-4

MUNICIPAL SERVICES

MUNICIPALITIES	POLICE	FIRE	AMBULANCE	GARBAGE	WATER	SEWER	LIBRARY	SENIOR CITIZEN SERVICES
EDWARDSVILLE	X	X	X	by SCA Services	X	X	X	Center
GLEN CARBON	X	by Glen Carbon Fire District	Edwardsville and Edwards Funeral Home	by SCA Services	X	by two Sanitary Districts	X	
PONTOON BEACH	X	by Long Lake Fire District	by Granite City		by American Water Co. and PB Water Dist.			
MARYVILLE	X	X			X	X (located in Collinsville)		Van and Hot Lunch Program
COLLINSVILLE	X	X	X	Environmental Systems of Illinois	X	X	X	X
VENICE	X	X			by American Water Company	by Metro-East Sanitary District	X	
MADISON	X	X		X	by Illinois American Water Company	X	X	Burgular Alarms
GRANITE CITY	X	X	X	by United Disposal	by Illinois American Water Company	X	X	
FAIRMONT CITY	X	X			by Illinois American Water Company	approximately one half	X	
CASEYVILLE	X	by Brooklyn Fire District		X	by Illinois American Water Company	X		
BROOKLYN	X	by Brooklyn Fire District		X	by Illinois American Water Company	X		

Services - Individual Municipalities

Edwardsville provides all of the eight services. Garbage, however is contracted out to a private company.

Glen Carbon provides five of the eight services. It also contracts its garbage and in addition its ambulance service.

Pontoon Beach provides two services, one of which, the ambulance, is contracted to another municipality. Pontoon Beach is unique in that it has no tax levy.

Maryville provides five services.

Collinsville is another which provides all of the eight services. Like Edwardsville it contracts its garbage pick-up to a private company.

Venice provides four of the services, water being contracted out.

Granite City provides seven of the services. It contracts its garbage and water. The senior citizens services which are not provided are provided by the township.

Granite City is unique in this study as it is the only home rule unit. As such it is entitled to more freedom and authority than most local units. It utilizes this freedom in a variety of ways. It issues Mortgage Revenue Bonds. In this case money goes into real estate for home buyers to borrow at a lower rate. At the time of this writing, this rate is eight and three-fourths percent interest. It can also issue bonds to build overpasses. Granite City has increased authority to regulate industry, especially railroads.

Fairmont City provides four of the services. However, it only provides sewer for about one half of the city.

Caseyville provides three of the eight possible services.

Brooklyn provides four of the eight services. It contracts its water provision.

Revenue

All the municipalities in this study area except Pontoon Beach have a tax levy. These are broken down in Table XX-5 to show the majority of the specific functions that the people are being taxed to support. Looking at these tax breakdowns gives a good picture of what services are being provided in each municipality. However, if a service is not listed individually that does not necessarily mean that it is not provided. The service could be provided as part of the General Fund or by a special district. Many services are also provided through user fees where those who utilize a certain service pay for it directly.

There is a fair similarity among the services for which municipalities tax. They all have in common the General Fund. The most tax levied here is .3330 and the least is .1952. Civil Defense is levied in all the municipalities within Madison County with the average being .0064. At least half the municipalities tax for garbage, library, retirement, bonds and interest, streets and bridges, street lighting, auditing, police and fire protection. These have been found to be some of the major services provided by municipalities as per the previous information in this section.

TABLE XX-5

MUNICIPAL TAXES, 1978

MUNICIPALITIES / SERVICES	Edwardsville	Glen Carbon	Maryville	Collinsville	Venice	Madison	Granite City	Brooklyn	Caseyville	Fairmont City
General	.2163	.2500	.2480	.2500	.3330	.2285	.1952	.2500	.2500	.2500
Garbage	.1570			.2000	.2000	.1841				.1000
Library	.1360			.0750	.1500	.1366	.2224		.1500	
Retirement	.1570		.1653	.2306	.2662	.4443	.1546			
Bonds and Interest		.0872	.5697	.2886			.0807	1.6647		
Parks and Playgrounds	.0785					.10857				
Band	.0349									
Police Pension	.0899			.1018	.3570	.1606				
Fire Pension	.1164			.1018		.1606				
Civil Defense (ESDA)	.0049	.0400	.0075	.0065	.0050	.0112	.0058			.0121
Streets and Bridges	.0488		.0992		.1000	.0921	.0265			
Street Lighting			.0496		.0471	.0476	.0265			
Liability Insurance			.2644			.2222		.1302	.1578	
Audit			.0166	.0068	.0062	.0077	.0894	.0232		
Working Cash Fund					.0308	.0254				
Sanitary Fund							.1486			
Public Benefits	.0105					.2539				
Cemetery		.0250								
Police Protection		.0750	.0744		.1500	.1366	.1952	.0680	.1042	.1500
Social Security		.0498							.1158	
Fire Protection			.1983		.1647	.1366	.0807			.1699
Sewer Fund							.1044			
School Crossing									.0200	

TOWNSHIPS

Guide and Duties of Township Officials has a cartoon in which the caption reads "government serves best when it's closest." This idea appears to describe townships and is the apparent philosphy governing them. A township is a small geographic unit normally of about thirty-six square miles. Since the township does cover such a small geographic area it would seem that it would be in a unique position to assess and serve its individually local needs.

Article VII, Section 5 of the Illinois constitution provides for the formation of townships when approved by a county-wide referendum. It also calls for abolishment of a township if the voters in the township approve a referendum to that effect. This section also outlines provisions for the consolidation of several townships. There are eight townships in the CCDA, six in Madison County and two in St. Clair.

Structure

Township structure differs from that of other local government units primarily in terms of its election procedures. In the past, township officers were elected directly by those citizens who were at the town meeting when they were elected. In addition, yearly on the second Tuesday in April the people gathered at the specified time and place to transact the business of their township.

The elected offices in the township are the following: Township Supervisor, Town Clerk, Assessor, Collector, four Trustees, and a Highway Commissoner. The officers have varying duties. The Supervisor acts as treasurer of the township. He is also the Chief Executive of

the Township Board. The trustees are responsible for preparing and adopting the budget for the township, enacting tax levies and approving bills prior to being paid. The town clerk is the clerk both to the township board and to the Highway Commissioner.

It should be noted that in some townships the job of assessor is a full-time one. He is responsible for assessing property in the township for property tax purposes.

The collector is responsible for collecting the taxes and distributing them to all local taxing bodies within the township's jurisdiction. Not all townships have a collector and the office can be abolished by referendum. The reasoning for having a township collector is because that the county collector is fairly slow, so a unit like a school district would be forced to borrow money. A township collector, however, can work more quickly and get the money to the units when they need it.

The Highway Commissioner resembles a separate entity. The township board approves his budget. However, any big purchases must be approved by the county Highway Commissioner. In this way he is somewhat removed from exclusive township authority. The Highway Commissioner lays out, improves and vacates roads. He must erect and maintain traffic signs.

Services Provided

The townships in this study have a few services in common which they all provide. One of these is temporary assistance to the needy

until these people can obtain public aid. In addition, townships are responsible for tax assessment. These services should be kept in mind because when dealing with specific township services these will not be restated.

Township services appear most important in areas which are urban but unincorporated. The manner in which township assistance is provided varies between townships. The townships in this study area provide nine distinct types of services. These are: Senior Citizens, Youth, Environment-Health, Parks and Roads, Housing Rehabilitation, Temporary Assistance, Tax Assessment and Other. The "other" is needed as a category because some townships provide unique services not offered by any other township in the area. If the category were not included the reader would be given a false picture of the number of services provided by any particular township. Of the nine services three was found to be the least number provided by a township while the maximum amount was seven (See Table XX-6).

In addition to looking at the number of services provided by any one township, one can look at the number of townships providing any particular service. As one can see from Table XX-6, the least number of townships providing a specific service was two and the maximum was eight. The next lowest was seven and this was for the category deemed senior citizens services. The next most frequent number of townships providing a service was three with youth, environmental health and roads. Senior citizen services are obviously a big concern of township governments in this area.

TABLE XX-6

PROVISION OF TOWNSHIP SERVICES

TOWNSHIP	TEMPORARY ASSIST.	TAX ASSESS.	SENIOR CITIZENS	YOUTH	ENVIRON. HEALTH	PARK	ROADS	HOUSING REHAB.	OTHER	TOTAL
CASEYVILLE TOWNSHIP	X	X	X		X		X		X	6
CANTEEN TOWNSHIP	X	X	X						X	4
COLLINSVILLE TOWNSHIP	X	X	X				X		X	5
CHOUTEAU TOWNSHIP	X	X			X					3
GRANITE CITY TOWNSHIP	X	X	X							3
EDWARDSVILLE TOWNSHIP	X	X	X			X	X		X	7
NAMEOKI TOWNSHIP	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	7
VENICE TOWNSHIP	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	7
TOTAL	8	8	7	3	3	2	3	2	6	42

Services-Specific Townships

As can be inferred from the large number of townships providing "other" services, there are some distinct conditions between the townships. The reader should refer to Table XX-7 for the following discussion.

Caseyville Township does not perform a large variety of services but it does provide a few which can be seen in Table XX-7 on specific services. In addition, it cares for 100 miles of road. Canteen Township utilizes its "other" services to provide probably the most variety of any township.

Collinsville's other services constitute bringing a number of representatives from different organizations into the township office periodically so that individuals wishing to use these services will not have to travel as far. It is responsible for forty miles of road.

Chouteau Township has a Health Inspector.

Granite City Township provides the services outlined specifically in Table XX-7 as well as the common services of temporary assistance and tax assessment.

Edwardsville Township provides some other services by contributing funds to services provided by other governmental units. It has twenty-six miles of road.

Naemoki Township also provides some unique services through contributing to some established volunteer organizations which provide services.

Venice Township also monetarily assists already otherwise established services.

TABLE XX-7

DETAILED SERVICES OF TOWNSHIPS

TOWNSHIP	SENIOR CITIZENS	YOUTH	ROADS	ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	PARK	HOUSING REHAB	OTHER
CASEYVILLE	Senior Nutrition Bus Passes Circuit Breakers		100 Miles	Dog Catcher			Hunting/Fishing Licenses Yearly Newsletter on Services
CANTEEN	Circuit Breakers Bus Passes						WIC (Women, Infants & Children) Sewer System Mosquito program
COLLINSVILLE	Telecare Service Circuit Breakers Bus Passes Discount cards		40 Miles				Social Security Representative Vocational Rehab. Veterans' Rep.
CHOUTEAU							Health Inspector
GRANITE CITY	Van & Hot Lunch Program S.C. Center						
EDWARDSVILLE	Aids S.C. Center	Aids Youth Center	26 Miles		Edw. Township Community Park Aided Miners' Park Glen Carbon		Contributes to Edw. Public Library Aids Edw. City's Ambulance Service

TABLE XX-7 CONT.

DETAILED SERVICES OF TOWNSHIPS

TOWNSHIP	SENIOR CITIZENS	YOUTH	ROADS	ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	PARK	HOUSING REHAB	OTHER
NAMEOKI	Special Program for the Aged and Poor (Van)	Aids Coordinated Youth in Pontoon Beach		Humane Officer Clean-up Program	Rehabilitates Private Homes		Aids Long Lake Fire District & Nameoki Volunteer Police
VENICE	Aids Senior Citizens Program	Aids Youth Program			Aids Parks in Madison And Venice	Rehabilitates Private Homes	Aids City of Madison's Library

Revenue

The property tax is a major source of revenue for townships. They also obtain money from motor fuel taxes and revenue sharing. In addition, they utilize specialized sources of money such as community development block grants.

COUNTIES

County government is, in the opinion of this author, the most fragmented and therefore the most complicated unit of local government. The form of government which the county follows is sometimes described as Plural Executive form. This means that authority is divided among many people. As one may assume from these remarks, the Plural Executive form makes the county very hard to manage in any centralized way.

The area in the CCDA is in part of two counties, Madison and St. Clair. The following discussion will deal with the structure of county government in general and specifically for the two relevant counties. County service and revenue expenditures will also be discussed.

Structure

The county contains four general divisions of authority: the county board, elected officials, appointed officials and the judicial system.

County Board

The county board is generally accepted as the governing body of the county. Counties in Illinois can be structured as township or non-township counties and this will affect the structure of their county board. In non-township counties the governing board consists of three elected county commissioners. Township counties elect their county boards from districts established by population. Prior to 1972 the county board of these counties was composed of the township supervisor in the county. One variation of township organization is that of the elected county executive. This individual is elected county-wide and

the county then becomes a home rule unit. Since home rule has been discussed previously and neither of the counties in the CCDA area are home rule units, this concept will not be dealt with further.

The county board serves a variety of functions. It is the legislative body for the county. It approves the budget and this is where it obtains its primary authority over the other divisions of county government. Many of its duties or services are carried out by a department of the county, such as animal control.

Elected Officials

The next division of county government is that of the elected officials. Since they are elected, their authority derives from the people and most believe they have to answer only to the people. This becomes an important fact if, for instance, the county board is trying to develop a centralized purchasing office and an elected official wants to buy his own supplies. He may say that he only has to answer to the voters, not the county board, and so not participate in the county purchasing effort. This may mean that the county taxpayer has to pay more for what is purchased and the operation may be less efficient than a totally centralized one.

The elected offices are the sheriff, county clerk, assessor, treasurer, auditor, coroner and recorder of deeds. The sheriff, clerk and treasurer are constitutional offices and so cannot be eliminated. The remainder of the offices can be eliminated or changed to appointed ones by a county referendum. However, few counties in Illinois have elected this option. This list of officials excludes those elected which pertain to

the justice system, as these will be discussed later. The duties and functions of these county officers may be fairly obvious from their titles but a brief description of each is probably useful. However, a comprehensive listing of duties will not be given.

The sheriff is the chief law enforcement officer in the county. As such he is responsible for providing police protection to the unincorporated areas. He also operates the county jail. At the present time he has custody of the county courthouse. However, by the time this report is finalized this custody may be given over to the County Board by the Illinois Legislature.

The county clerk is the secretary for the board when the entire county board meets. He/she maintains birth and death certificates and issues marriage certificates. He/she is also responsible for elections and extension of taxes.

The treasurer receives the tax money for the county and spends it when necessary. He/she also deals with inheritance taxes.

The auditor approves all orders for supplies which are issued by other county officers. He/she maintains records of any contracts the county enters into. He/she must report quarterly on the financial operations of the whole county to the county board. He/she has duties pertaining to the conduct of elections which include the following: allocating the pay of election judges and clerks, serving on a board of arbitration, and sending a bill to each municipality for its share of election costs if a municipal election was held on the same day as a county one.

The coroner is responsible to serve as sheriff until another can be elected or appointed if for any reason that office was to become vacant. He/she issues death certificates after investigating the cause of death. He/she takes care of many of the details when there is an inquest.

The recorder of deeds is responsible for keeping the records of a variety of things. Some examples are: recording of transfer of real estate and the filing of the organization of sanitary districts.

Appointed Officials and Boards

The next division in county government is that of appointed officials and department heads. These people are responsible for carrying out many of the services and functions of the county. They are responsible to the county board and cover such varied functions as data processing and a T.B. clinic. These officials will be described in additional detail when individual counties are discussed later in this report.

There are also appointed boards which carry out county services. Again, these will be discussed specifically later in this section.

Justice System

The justice system deals with trials, both the prosecution, through the state's attorney, and the defense of indigents, through the public defender. It deals with probation and runs a dentention home.

The system contains the elected officials of circuit clerk and state's attorney. These offices are under budgetary control of the county board just as the other elected officials. Also like most of those officials, these offices may be changed by referendum to appointed

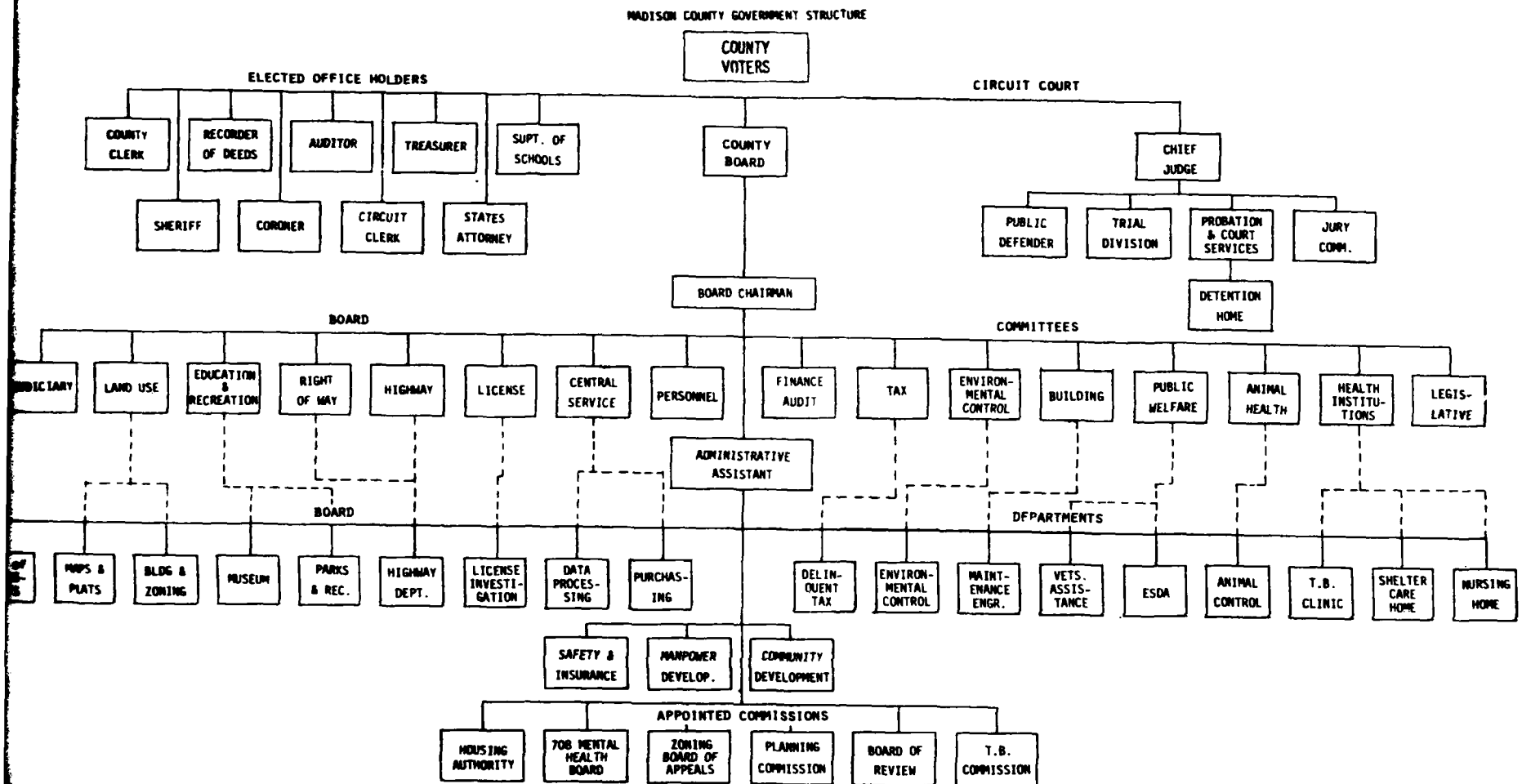
ones. The circuit clerk is responsible for processing traffic tickets as well as keeping the records of the proceedings of the circuit court. The state's attorney prosecutes all cases where the state or county is concerned. He is also t' legal advisor to the county.

Specific Counties

Madison County. Madison County structure will be the first discussed specifically. Throughout this discussion the reader should refer to Table XX-8. This table shows the structure of Madison County including: elected officials, the Judicial system, committees of the county board, county departments and appointed commissions. Elected officials and the judicial systems will not be discussed here as they function in the same manner already reviewed under general county structure.

The Madison County Board is divided into sixteen committees each of which deals with a different county function. If one only looks at these board committees, it is possible to get a rough estimate of the services and duties of the county. The committees are as follows: Judiciary, Land Use, Education and Recreation, Right of Way, Highway, License, Central Service, Personnel, Finance-Audit, Tax, Environmental Control, Building, Public Welfare, Animal Health, Health Institutions, Legislative. Twelve of these sixteen exercise direct control over a department of the county. The remaining four have no department for them to control. Finance and Audit deals with the financial affairs of the county and so would have contact with all departments. The same holds true for the Personnel committee. There also exists no single department that could report either to the judiciary or the legislative committees.

TABLE XX-8


MADISON COUNTY GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE
COUNTY VOTERS
ELECTED OFFICE HOLDERS
CIRCUIT COURT
COUNTY CLERK
RECORDER OF DEEDS
AUDITOR
TREASURER
SUPT. OF SCHOOLS
COUNTY BOARD
CHIEF JUDGE
SHERIFF
CORONER
CIRCUIT CLERK
STATES ATTORNEY
PUBLIC DEFENDER
TRIAL DIVISION
PROBATION & COURT SERVICES
JURY COMM.
DETENTION HOME
BOARD CHAIRMAN
BOARD
COMMITTEES
JUDICIARY
LAND USE
EDUCATION & RECREATION
RIGHT OF WAY
HIGHWAY
LICENSE
CENTRAL SERVICE
PERSONNEL
FINANCE AUDIT
TAX
ENVIRON-MENTAL CONTROL
BUILDING
PUBLIC WELFARE
ANIMAL HEALTH
HEALTH INSTITU-TIONS
LEGIS-LATIVE
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
BOARD
DEPARTMENTS
MAPS & PLATS
BLDG & ZONING
MUSEUM
PARKS & REC.
HIGHWAY DEPT.
LICENSE INVESTI-GATION
DATA PROCES-SING
PURCHAS-ING
DELIN-QUENT TAX
ENVIRON-MENTAL CONTROL
MAINT-ENANCE ENGR.
VETS. ASSIS-TANCE
ESDA
ANIMAL CONTROL
T.B. CLINIC
SHELTER CARE HOME
NURSING HOME
SAFETY & INSURANCE
MANPOWER DEVELOP.
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
APPOINTED COMMISSIONS
HOUSING AUTHORITY
708 MENTAL HEALTH BOARD
ZONING BOARD OF APPEALS
PLANNING COMMISSION
BOARD OF REVIEW
T.B. COMMISSION

The departments of the county number eighteen and these are: Supervisor of Assessments, Maps and Plats, Building and Zoning, Museum, Parks and Recreation, Highway, License Investigation, Data Processing, Purchasing, Delinquent Tax, Environmental Control, Maintenance Engineering, Veterans' Assistance, Emergency Services and Disaster Agency, Animal Control, T.B. Clinic, Shelter Care Home, and Nursing Home. These departments obviously provide a wide range of services. All but one report to a committee of the county board. This is the Supervisor of Assessments who is not overseen by a committee. In general, the departments deal with the physical domain of the county, administrative functions and some welfare services.

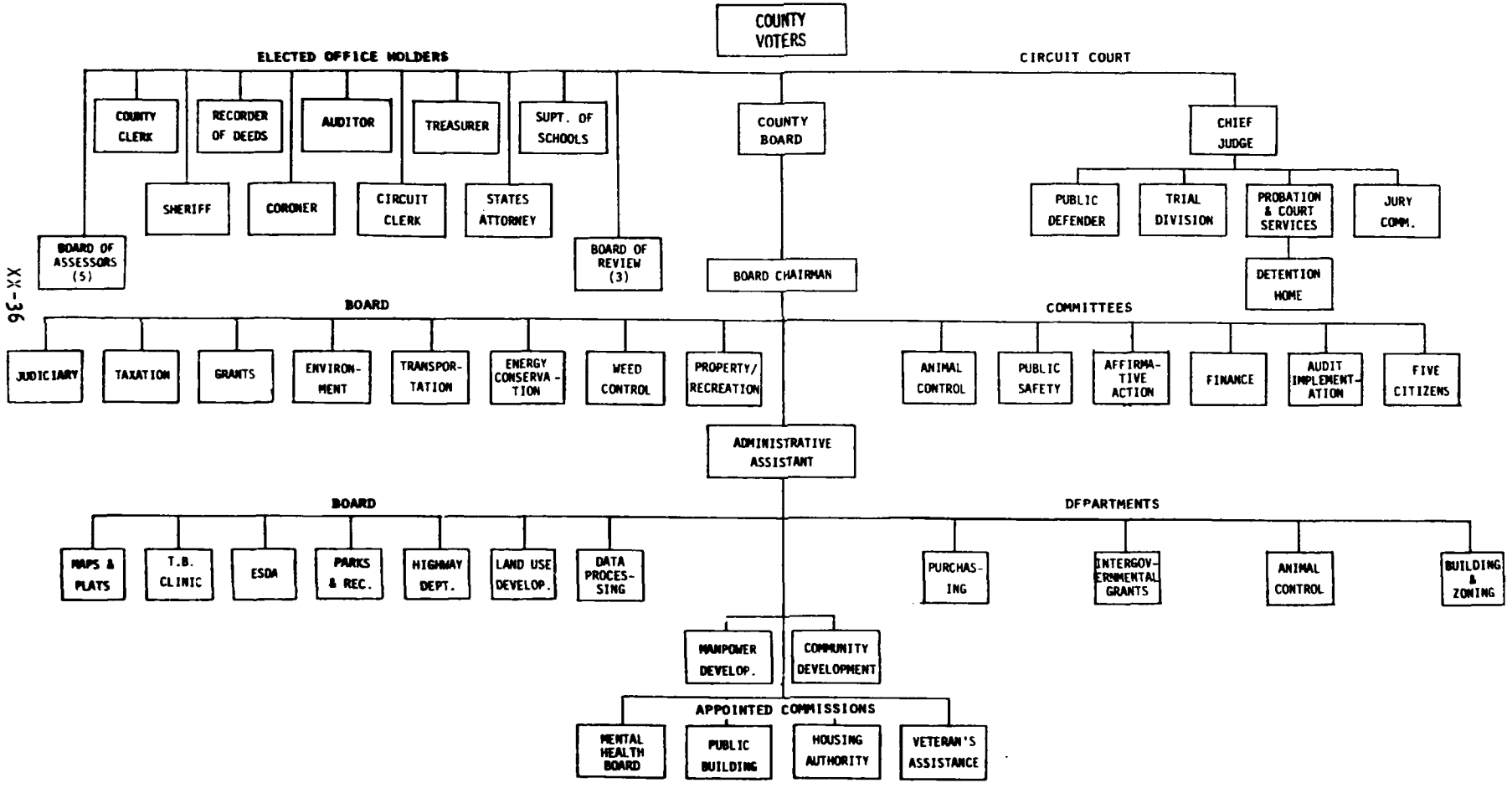
There are six appointed commissions. These are: Housing Authority, Mental Health Board, Zoning Board of Appeals, Planning Commission, Board of Review, and T.B. Commission. The functions of the board are for the most part self-explanatory from their names. As a group they deal with environmental issues, taxes and the health of the county.

St. Clair. This section will review the structure of St. Clair county specifically. The reader should refer to Table XX-9 for the raw data. Unfortunately, this data may be somewhat incomplete as no comprehensive list, or anyone who knew all the departments and commissions of the county, could be found. Therefore, the information collected may be somewhat incomplete. Despite this problem the writer feels that the data are complete enough to include and analyze. Again, the structure will be reviewed in terms of committees of the county board, county departments and appointed commissions.

The St. Clair County Board is composed of fifteen committees

TABLE XX-9

ST. CLAIR COUNTY GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE



which are: Judiciary, Environment, Energy Conservation, Property/ Recreation, Public Safety, Finance, Audit Implementation, Taxation, Transportation, Weed Control, Animal Control, Affirmative Action, Executive, Grants, and Citizen Advisory. These committees also deal with many various county services. They are, as a whole, primarily concerned with the environment of the county and the general administration of county services.

The committees correspond fairly well with the committees of the Madison County Board. St. Clair has some which Madison does not, such as Affirmative Action and Energy Conservation. Since St. Clair has an elected board of assessors, it has no supervisor of assessments as Madison does. In some cases there may appear to be differences between the committees of the two boards that in actuality are only differences in names.

There are eleven departments in St. Clair County. These are the following: Maps and Plats, Parks and Recreation, Highway, Data Processing, Purchasing, Emergency Services and Disaster Agency, Animal Control, T.B. Clinic, Land Use Development, Intergovernmental Grants and Building and Zoning. Many of these appear to deal with physical things in the county such as highways and land use development. A few deal with the administration of the county as, for example, data processing. The T.B. Clinic and Animal Control do not fall into any general category with the rest of the departments.

There are four appointed commissions: Public Building, Veteran's Assistance, Housing Authority and Mental Health Board. As can readily be seen, these are concerned with physical property in the county and

with welfare type services.

Services Provided

County services fall into three categories: mandated, optional and regulatory. Mandated services are listed in Table XX-10 and are services which the state says the county must provide. Often these cause problems for counties because, although the state requires them, it oftentimes does not give the county money to provide them. There are fifteen mandated services listed in the table. Over half of these (eight of fifteen) are court related. Obviously, the justice system is a big part of county functioning. The remainder of the services cover a variety of areas such as highways, taxes and elections.

There also exist many optional services provided by counties. Those which are provided either by Madison or St. Clair counties are shown in Table XX-11. The total service provision for the two counties shows eighteen optional services provided. These are: agricultural services, nursing home, T.B. clinic, mental health programs, alcoholism clinics, utilities, library, dog pound, historical museum, public housing, services for the elderly, parks and recreation, land use planning, emergency services and disaster agency (Civil Defense), grants to community action agencies, youth services, community development programs and Manpower.

Ten of these services were provided by both counties and these are: T.B. clinic, mental health programs, alcoholism clinic, dog pound, public housing, parks and recreations, land use planning, civil defense, community development and Manpower. Over half of the possible

TABLE XX-10

STATE MANDATED COUNTY SERVICES

Police Protection

Jail Facilities

Defense of Indigents

Prosecution

Conduction of Elections

Recording of Deeds

Legal Advice to Other Local Governments

Courtrooms and Offices

Supervision of Property Assessment

Supervision of Educational Services

Collection of Taxes

Construction and Maintenance of Roads and Bridges

Jury Panels

Detention Facilities for Juveniles

Probation Services

TABLE XX-11

COUNTY SERVICES PROVIDED

Services Provided	St. Clair County	Madison County
Agricultural Services		X
Nursing Home		X
T.B. Clinic	X	X
Mental Health Programs	X	X
Alcoholism Clinic	X	X
Utilities		X
Library	X	
Dog Pound	X	X
Historical Museum		X
Public Housing	X	X
Services to Elderly		X
Parks and Recreation	X	X
Land Use Planning	X	X
Emergency Services and Disaster Agency	X	X
Grants to Community Action Agencies	X	
Youth Services	X	
Community Development Programs	X	X
Manpower	X	X
	13	15

Total Services provided by both counties: 18

services for these two counties then, were provided by both. Those which were not provided by both appear to be somewhat less essential services for the most part. The differences occurred mainly for things such as a law library, an historical museum and utilities.

There are five regulatory functions provided by both Madison and St. Clair counties. These are: zoning, building codes, landfill licensing,sanitary hauler licensing and animal control. These are functions designed to control the physical environment in the county.

Services-Specific Counties

Madison County, as can be seen in Table XX-11, provides fifteen of the eighteen optional services possible for the two counties. Those it provides which St. Clair County does not are: agricultural services, nursing home, utilities (sewer), services to the elderly and historical museum. Its agriculture services include such things as the funding of a soil survey, providing money to farmers for lost animals and funding extension services. It provides services to the elderly indirectly by contributing to a program run by Belleville Area College. The services it provides appear to be a bit more rural oriented than those of St. Clair with agricultural services, sewer provision and no youth services.

St. Clair County, as can be seen in Table XX-11, provides thirteen of the possible eighteen services. Those it has which differ from Madison county are a law library in the courthouse, grants to community action agencies and youth services. These would appear to be services provisions of a more urban nature. It may be noted that St. Clair provides two less optional services than Madison. However, this author

believes they would be very similar.

St. Clair County's total budget for 1979 was $53,295,534. Since this figure is a more recent year than Madison's, inflation may account somewhat for it being a larger number. However, the size of the difference shows that St. Clair county has a larger operation than that of Madison county.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS

Special Districts are another unit of local government and perform only one service function. Many times these are municipal functions being provided for unincorporated areas by the special district. These districts can and do overlap municipal, township and county boundaries. There are twenty-two special districts in the CCDA.

Structure

The offices of a special district are appointed by the county board. As appointees, they differ substantially from the governing officials in the other units of local government as these others are elected.

Services Provided

The special districts in the CCDA provide seven different types of services. These are: Fire Protection, Park, Sanitation, Health, Water, Street Light and Drainage. Of these, Fire Districts are the most prevelant as there are nine of them (See Table XX-12). This is over twice as many as the next most frequent type of district, Park Districts with four. Sanitary, Drainage, Street Light and Water each have two districts. There exists only one Health District. It would appear that more than half these districts serve a specialized need which occurs only

TABLE XX-12

SPECIAL DISTRICTS

Fire Districts

French Village
State Park
Collinsville
Mitchell
Troy
Maryville
Long Lake
Brooklyn

Park Districts

East St. Louis
Fairmont City
Stites Township
Granite City

Sanitary Districts

Metro East
Glen Carbon

Street Light District

State Park Place
Miracle Manor-Bellemore Place

Water District

Pontoon Beach
Mitchell

Drainage Districts

Chouteau/Nameoki and Venice Drainage and Levee
Canteen Creek Drainage

Health District

East Side Health

in their area. Fire protection, however, seems to be a fairly universal need for the CCDA.

Revenue

A cost comparison of special districts would be very difficult as it would have to involve number of people served and geographic miles in relation to the amount spent. With that in mind it will suffice to say that special districts obtain their revenue from the property tax.

People living in the Cahokia Canal Drainage Area are also part of the Illinois state government. State government is obviously bigger and more complex than any of the local governments that have been discussed. Its structure is larger but it also provides greater services through its many departments and offices. The majority of the time the most effective way to find out anything about state government, or to accomplish anything within it is to contact one's Representative or Senator. In order to do this one must know who these people are. Illinois is divided into districts and from each of these are elected three Representatives and one Senator. This study area is in two of these districts, the 55th and 56th. (Figure XX-5).

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APPENDIX A

EDWARDSVILLE

Mayor	Steve Ellsworth
City Clerk	Jack W. Cunningham
City Treasurer	Joseph F. Rotter
Corporation Counsel	Joseph Hill
City Attorney	Tad Armstrong
Director of Public Works	Jerry F. Lavelle
Assistant Director of Public Works	Ray Hessel
Fire Chief	Steve Deist
Director of Police	Bennett W. Dickmann
Coordinator, Emergency Services and Disaster Agency	Fred Kessman
City Planner/Zoning Administrator	John Grueling
Building Official	John Grueling
Plumbing Inspector	Walter Kreuzer
Electrical Inspector	George J. Lexow, Sr.
Building Inspector	Vernon Klaustermeier
Health Officer	Bennett W. Dickmann

Alderman

Ward 1	Ward 3
John J. Merkel	Tillo J. Tenor
James E. Woods	Carl S. Lossau
Ward 2	**Ward 4**
William M. Traband	Charles C. Massa
George Johnson, Jr.	Stephanie Robbins

EDWARDSVILLE

City Council Committees

Finance Committee

James E. Woods, Chairman
Stephanie Robbins
Charles L. Massa

Ordinance Committee

William M. Traband, Chairman
Carl S. Lossau
George Johnson, Jr.

Fire Committee

Carl S. Lossau, Chairman
William M. Traband
George Johnson, Jr.

Police Committee

George Johnson, Jr., Chairman
William M. Traband
James E. Woods

Sewer Committee

Stephanie Robbins, Chairman
John J. Merkel
James E. Woods

Water Committee

John J. Merkel, Chairman
Charles L. Massa
Tillo J. Tenor

Street and Alley Committee

Tillo J. Tenor, Chairman
Stephanie Robbins
John J. Merkel

Parks and Building Committee

Charles L. Massa, Chairman
Tillo J. Tenor
Carl S. Lossau

City Plan Commission

Harold Bartels
Mrs. Frances Buckley
Robert Carlock
Dickie Apurgeon
Mrs. Bettie Duncan
Terry Smith
Mrs. Rebecca Brown
Roy Olive
Eugene Maag
Phil Curry, Jr.
Bill Phillipe
Norman Johnsen
Lloyd Schwarz
James A. Lewis
Bill Schwalb
Edward A. Kane, Jr.
Mrs. Joanna Watson

Zoning Board of Appeals

Philip Corlew
Norman Johnsen
Arthur Grist
Patton Gray
I. W. Davis
Anthony Giardina
Patrick Duggan

Human Relations Commission

Miss Allene Spernol
Mrs. Caroline Anderson
Mrs. Helen Johnson
Mrs. Chris Curkee
Mrs. Susan Welch
Mrs. Alice Daugherty
Winston Brown
Mrs. Betty Maloney
Mrs. Donna Marrone

Board of Fire and Police Commissions

Robert Roepke
Harold Patton
Mrs. Winston Brown

Electrical Commission

George J. Lexow, Sr.
Edward Coolbaugh
Ralph Leuschke
George Blume
Charles Brazier

Edwardsville Library Board

Mrs. Betty Smith
Tim Middleton
James Thatcher
J. J. DeRouse
Elmer E. Jenne
Mrs. Sheila Gibbons
Mrs. Olive Potter
Mrs. Faye Cassens
Mrs. Jane Hornberger

Band Board

Bill Wegeng
Cleaon Etzkorn
R. C. Solomon, Jr.
Calvin Hofeditz
Robert Lange
Howard Vorwald
Wesley Stelzriede

Park and Recreation Board

Mrs. Karen Spohn
Lee Rogers
Robert Little
Robert Rohrkaste
Paul Burris
Ernest Tosovsky
Gary Niebur, Parks Director

Economic Development Commission

Robert Carlock
Albert S. Taylor
John Wendler
William Gardner
John Hunter, Jr.
Edsel Rightnowar
Charles Scheibal
Robert Wetzel
Rosemary Bratten
Gordon Broom
Lindley Renken
Donald Hastings, Jr.

Historic Preservation Commission

Earl Picklesimer
Ed Kane, Sr.
Pauline Meyer
Dave McDonough
Victor W. Drexelius
Sharon Lowery
Susan Burns
Elaine Burrus
Marie Hackett
Ray Eberle

Energy Conservation Committee

Virginia McCall
Susanne Webb
Ray Hessel
George Arnold
James Krieger
James Price
Charles Massa

Cable Television Commission

Delores Kaufman
Lee A. Presser
George Arnold
Charles Nelson
Helen Johnson
William L. Oellermann
Nancy Bridgman

GLEN CARBON

President	Lester F. Munzert
Village Clerk	Glenda J. Kovarik
Treasurer	Janice Evans
Police Chief	Bill Moore
Planning Commission Chairman	Ralph Well

Village Board

David Brammeier
Steve Lopez
Evelyn Wiechman
Bill Newman
Ron Foster
Dave Hammond

MARYVILLE

Mayor	Ronald P. Lucas
Village Clerk	Frank Vallino
Treasurer	Mike Besant
Building and Zoning Administrator	Don Hendrick
Administrative Assistant	Robert Ruffner
Recreation and Senior Citizens Director	Gayle Tippett
Police Chief	Richard Comwell
Water Superintendent	Robert Frank
Water Department Clerk	Ruth Oberkfell
Street Superintendent	Elmer Miller
Civil Defense Director	Victor Valesano
Village Attorney	Harry E. Hartmen
Engineer	Edward Juneau

Village Board

Phillip Leone
Anthony Balbarotto
Edward Kostyshock
Donald Kessmann
Michael Semanisin

MARYVILLE

Committee Appointments

Ordinances

Leone
Barbarotto
Kostyshock

Police Affairs

Semanisin
Kostyshock
Barbarotto

Streets and Alleys

Kostyshock
Barbarotto
Kessmann

Municipal Buildings

Kostyshock
Kimberlin
Semanisin

Finance and Claims

Semanisin
Barbarotto
Kostyshock

Parks and Cemetery

Kostyshock
Kimberlin
Barbarotto

Health and Sanitary Affairs

Kessmann
Semanisin
Leone

Recreation

Kostyshock
Kimberlin
Barbarotto

Fire, Water and Sewer

Barbarotto
Kostyshock
Semanisin

Planning and Zoning

Semanisin
Barbarotto
Leone

Street Lighting

Leone
Barbarotto
Semanisin

PONTOON BEACH

President . . . . . Floyd D. Moss
Village Clerk . . . . . Mary E. Warren

Village Board

Keith E. Biggs
Loren L. Madison
Diane K. Skinner
Paul L. Bennett
Raymond L. Gandette, Jr.
Donald C. Rea

COLLINSVILLE

Mayor . . . . Gene J. Brombolich (Department of Public Affairs)
City Clerk . . . . . John M. Fornero
Treasurer . . . . . Mrs. Gladys A. Baxter
City Attorney . . . . . Thomas M. Welch
Corporation Counsel . . . . . Dwight Taylor
Zoning Administrator . . . . . Fred Meurer
Chief of Police . . . . . Paul P. Cigliana
Fire Chief . . . . . David Tarrant

City Council

Robert L. DesPain -- Department of Accounts & Finance
Don W. Weber -- Department of Streets & Public Improvements
Melvin P. Pamatot -- Department of Water & Waste Water Control
Gary E. Klein -- Department of Health & Safety

Advisory Committees to the Collinsville City Council

Park Board

Charles Tennant
Leone Sager
Clarence Bryant
Sally Burton
John Sims
Delores Bancroft
Ronald Presson, Chairman
Vic Betta

Board of Appeals

Henry Gray, Chairman
Don Patterson
Dominick Meyer
William Giglotto
Mrs. Jay Albertina
Mrs. Burlene Goetz
Michael Fischer

Library Board

Mrs. Margaret Schohy
Mrs. George Gillespie
Mrs. Betty Morris
Henry Gray
Mrs. Ray Burroughs
William Jokerst
Irving Dilliard
Robert Herr
Eugene Brombolich, Commissioner

Planning Commission

Mel Mueller
Joe Frerker
Dennis Diaz
Jack Gilmore
Roberta Price
Glenna Mell
Al Reising
William Blumberg
Thomas Loehr
Robert Sudbring
Rudolph Spanholtz

VENICE

Mayor	Tyrone Echols
City Clerk	Lloyd Patterson
Treasurer	Jay Allen Gardner
Police Chief	Raymond Mikolaszak
Fire Chief	William Meehan

Aldermen

Ward 1	Ward 3
Harry Buente	John Ervin
Phillip Daniels	George Lewis
Ward 2	**Ward 4**
Angela H. Svezia	Victor Valentine
George Margiaracino	Charles Haynes

MADISON

Mayor	Mike Sasyk
City Clerk	John Bellcoff
Treasurer	Hilbert Hoekstra
Police Chief	Don Bridick
Fire Chief	Eldon Rhoads
Street Superintendent	Robert Robbins
Comptroller	Al Hudzik
Recreation Director	Sam Dymas
Police Commissioners	John Burdick, Joe Besserman, Ed Dubish

Aldermen

Ward 1

Don Reeves
Paul Ashford

Ward 2

William Gushleff
Frank Dutko

Ward 3

Thomas Gordon
Bill Gushleff

Ward 4

Mike Sikora
Chris Costoff

Ward 5

Booker Walton
Don Garrett

MADISON

City Council Committees

Finance Committee

Gordon
Ashford
Reeves

Sewers and Sanitation Committee

Reeves Costoff
Gordon
Sikora

Ordinance Committee

Dutko
Gordon
Garrett

Light and Water Committee

Walton
Garrett
Dutko
Ashford

Health Committee

Dutko
Ashford
Garrett

Streets and Alleys Committee

Costoff
Dutko
Garrett
Walton

Police and Fire Committee

Reeves
Costoff
Ashford

Purchasing Committee

Reeves
Gordon

Public Grounds and Buildings Committee

Silora
Reeves

Claims Committee

Garrett
Sikora
Ashford
Walton

Permits Committee

Ashford
Walton
Sikora
Garrett

Legislative and Legal Committee

Garrett
Dutko

Land Fill and Available Ground Committee

Garrett
Walton
Sikora
Dutko

Chain of Rocks Bridge Committee

Sikora
Costoff

Engineer Depot Committee

Costoff
Ashford
Garrett
Gordon

Industrial Parks Committee

Costoff
Reeves
Garrett
Dutko

GRANITE CITY

Mayor	Paul Schuler
City Clerk	Robert W. Stevens
Deputy Clerk	Charlotte M. Suhre
Treasurer	Nick Petrillo
Superintendent of Streets	Lionel Portell
City Engineer	Monroe Brewer
MFT Engineer	Edward Schultze
City Inspector	Emerald Dawes
Building Inspector	Anthony Rusick
Heating Inspector	Charles Morris
Plumbing Inspector	William Early
Electrical Inspector	Ed Branding
Boiler Inspector	Charles McKinnon
Police Chief	Ronald Veizer
Fire Chief	Donald Parente
City Attorney	Lance Callis
Assistant City Attorney	Irvin Slate
Civil Defense	Victor Koenig
Liquor Commissioner	Paul Schuler
Deputy Liquor Commissioner	James Kelahan
Fire and Police Commissioners	Elmer Miller
	Norbert Sudholt
	Weldon Burch
Condemnation Attorney	Casper Nighohisian

Aldermen

Ward 1	Ward 4	Ward 7
Everett Morlen	Glen Sprankle	Paul Ray Bowler
Charlie Douglas	Warren Decatur	Michael E. Modrusic
Ward 2	**Ward 5**	
Samuel Whitmer	Lloyd H. Bailey	
Fred P. Schuman	Margaret Nonn	
Ward 3	**Ward 6**	
Roy Poulos	Earl Baker	
Paul Fisk	Mac Warfield	

GRANITE CITY

City Council Committees

Finance Committee

Paul Bowler
Fred Schumen, Jr.
Warren Decatur

Intergovernmental Committee

Lloyd Bailey
Earl Baker
Glen Sprankle

Ordinance Committee

Paul Fisk
Roy Poulos
Charles Douglas

Ambulance Committee

Sam Whitmer
Mac Warfield
Paul Bowler

Street and Alley Committee

Michael Modrusic
Warren Decatur
Lloyd Bailey

Planning and Zoning Committee

Paul Bowler
Paul Fisk
Charles Douglas

Police Committee

Everett Morlen
Mac Warfield
Sam Whitmer

Air Pollution Committee

Fred Schuman, Jr.
Glen Sprankle
Michael Modrusic

Fire and Water Committee

Earl Baker
Michael Modrusic
Everett Morlen

Pollution Plant Committee

Glen Sprankle
Everett Morlen
Margaret Nonn

Lights Committee

Warren Decatur
Margaret Nonn
Earl Baker

Special Sewer Committee

Mac Warfield
Margaret Nonn
Everett Morlen

Negotiating Committee

Fred Schuman, Jr.
Warren Decatur
Paul Fisk

Traffic Committee

Roy Poulos
Warren Decatur
Everett Morlen

City Hall Committee

Glen Sprankle
Sam Whitmer
Roy Poulos

Sanitation Committee

Sam Whitmer
Charles Douglas
Margaret Nonn

City Buildings Committee

Lloyd Bailey
Michael Modrusic
Paul Bowler

Downtown Committee

Margaret Nonn
Lloyd Bailey
Charles Douglas

Rehabilitation Committee

Paul Fisk

Safety Committee

Earl Baker
Roy Poulos
Glen Sprankle

Advisory Committees to the Granite City City Council

Planning Commision

James Holland
Homer Huber
David Morgan
Barry Loman
Ed Reinagel
Henry Gabriel
Ed Boyer
Paul Worthen
Ray McGee
Fred Cunningham

Board of Appeals

Tony Michel
Brinley Bodnam
Harriet Hoff
George Louis
George Valicoff
Fred Barr
Richard Kerch

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ENVIRONMENTAL INVENTORY REPORT, EAST ST. LOUIS AND VICINITY, CA--ETC(U)
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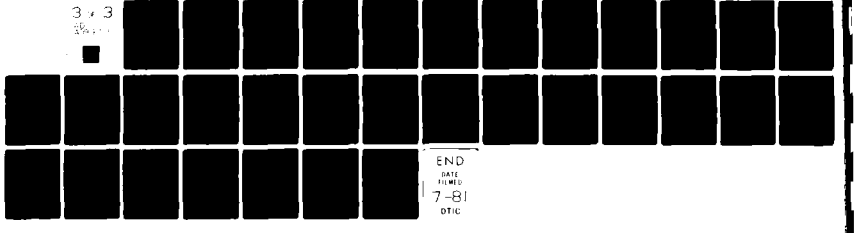

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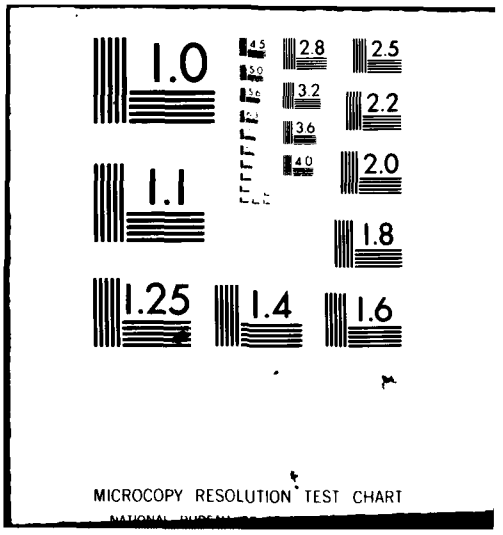
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FAIRMONT CITY

President . . . . . John Wyrostek
Village Clerk . . . . . Joseph Jablonski

Village Board

Raymond Arciola
Anthony Brombolich
Manuel Svorez
Alex Bregen, Sr.
Miguel Mota
Charles Peterson

CASEYVILLE

President	Raymond E. Newby
Village Clerk	Irvin R. Haig
Treasurer	Virgil Kassing
Zoning Official	Paul (Bud) Haines
Police Chief	Don Paulick

Village Board

Pat Watkins
Howard Anderson
George Chance
Kerry Davis
Don Sanftleben
Bernard Kassing

CASEYVILLE

City Council Committees

Finance Committee

Pat Watkins
Howard Anderson
George Chance

Ordinance Committee

Pat Watkins
Don Sanftleben
Bernard Kassing

Water and Sewer Committee

Howard Anderson
Kerry Davis
Don Sanftleben

Health and Safety Committee

Roy Newby
Kerry Davis
Pat Watkins

Streets Committee

Don Sanftleben
Kerry Davis
Howard Anderson
Bernard Kassing

Liquor Committee

Ray Newby
George Chance
Kerry Davis
Don Sanftleben

Planning and Zoning Committee

Pat Watkins
Don Sanftleben
Kerry Davis

Building Committee

Howard Anderson
Don Sanftleben
Ray Newby

BROOKLYN

President . . . . . Marsie West
Village Clerk . . . . . Eugene Clark
Treasurer . . . . . James Burrell

Village Board

James Evans
James Davis
Roland Bailey
Denver Moore
Earl Glasper
Ruby Cook

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS

Collinsville Township

Viola K. Tucker
Terry Allan
Peter Poletti, Jr.
Jack Gilmore
John Condellone
Michael J. Semanisin
Minnie L. Albertina
Melvin Richter

Edwardsville Township

Wilfred G. Suessen
Maurice C. Hull
Hilda C. Klopmeier
Harry G. Darr
Merle Schulte
Hilbert Plegge
Wilfred W. Gvillo
Frederick Heepke
John W. Sandbach

Nameoki Township

Harold W. Davis
Douglas M. Teetor
Carl Macios
Frieda Ballew
Andy Besserman
Norman A. Hessler
W. Lee Adams
Jerry L. Adams
Frank Mehelic

Chouteau Township

Walter Sparks
Patricia E. Polley
Charles E. Lexow
Cletus L. Bedwell
Marion Sparks
Steve Novosel
Thomas Johnson
Dudley T. Luebbert
Wilfred Eberhart

Venice Township

Christ N. Pashoff
Marion E. Gray
Mrs. Margaret J. Reidelberger
Jerry S. Maeras
Benjamin F. Honorable
Earl T. Mosley
Gary R. Novich
Richard J. Paterson
Ronald E. Taylor

Granite City Township

Nelson Hagnauer
Robert Stevens
Von Dee Cruse
Nich Petrillo

Canteen Township

Joseph Wegech
William Longust
Willard Robinson
Paul Abbott
Hubert Butts
Lewis Wilson
Josephine Kleinschnittger
Cloyd Marshall

Caseyville Township

Victor P. Canty
James Woodcock
Jem Gibbs
Joe Kemper
Gus Greuenald
Charles Dildoy
John Burrelsman
Darrell Fricke

MADISON COUNTY BOARD

District No.	
1	O. A. "Pat" Weindel.
2	Lawrence Spealman
3	H. Jack Frandsen
4	Homer Henke
5	Herschel F. Beane
6	James R. Heil
7	William L. Little
8	William R. Haine
9	Richard Hugh Worthen
10	S. Harold "Cotton" Roberts
11	Donald D. Dreith
12	Anthony Gosich
13	Jack Friffin
14	Rodger J. Elble
15	George A. Schmittling
16	Morris W. Miles
17	Donald W. McLean
18	Charles F. Bode
19	William B. Webb
20	Nelson Hagnauer
21	Daniel J. Partney
22	Herbert Milton
23	Roderick Bauder
24	Arthur Moore
25	Homer Boothman
26	Louis E. Whitsell
27	Michael Semanisin
28	Fred A. Dalton
29	Frank Vivod

Committees of the Madison County Board

Legislative Committee

Heil
Bode
Worthen
Griffin
Dreith

Finance Committee

Little
Boothman
Dalton
McLean
Weindel

County Buildings Committee

Bode
Milton
Frandsen
Heil
Bosich

Land Use Committee

Frandsen
Semanisin
Moore
Whitsell
Schmittling

Environmental Control Committee

Bauder
Spealman
Worthen
Haine
Miles

Tax Committee

Boothman
Henke
Partney

Health Institution Committee

Webb
Little
Vivod
Roberts
Miles

County Highway Committee

Moore
Bode
Weindel

Animal Health Committee

Henke
Semanisin
Weindel

Central Services Committee

Elble
Partney
Spealman
Roberts
Beane

Education and Recreation Committee

Whitsell
McLean
Schmittling

Right of Way Committee

Dalton
Webb
Henke

License Committee

Milton
Vivod
Moore
Beane
Griffin

Public Welfare Committee

Bosich
Worthen
Bauder

Personnel Committee

Dalton
Semanisin
Elble
Milton
Dreith

Judiciary Committee

McLean
Frandsen
Haine

Special Sewer Committee

Whitsell
Boothman
Moore
Bauder
Miles

Executive Committee

Hagnauer
Moore
Webb
Elble
Whitsell
Little
Frandsen
Body
Boothman
Milton
Heil
Dalton
Henke
McLean
Bauder
Bosich

MADISON COUNTY

Officials

County Clerk . . . . . Evelyn M. Bowles
Circuit Clerk . . . . . Willard V. Portell
Recorder of Deeds . . . . . Ronald P. Lucas
Treasurer . . . . . Michael S. Henkhaus
Auditor . . . . . John L. Kraynak
Sheriff . . . . . Emil J. Toffant
State's Attorney . . . . . Nicholas G. Byron
Regional Superintendent of Schools . Harold E. "Gene" Briggs
Coroner . . . . . Mrs. Dallas M. Burke

Departments of the County

Elizabeth Agles
Shelter Care Home Administrator

James Barton
Supervisor of Assessments

Evelyn Bowles
County Clerk

Harold Briggs
Superintendent of Schools

Dallas Burke
Coroner

Nicholas Byron
State's Attorney

Daniel Churovich
Director, Manpower Development

Roger Deltour
License Investigator

Vivian Dolzadelli
"708" Mental Health Office

Nelson Hagnauer
County Board Chairman

Mary Kane
Director of Administration

Edward Harris
Coordinator, Madison County Emergency Services and Disaster Agency

Judge Moses Harrison
Chief Judge

Paul T. Hawkins
Building and Zoning Administrator
Environmental Control Officer

William Hellrung
Data Processing Director

Michael S. Henkhaus
Treasurer

Nina Henkhaus
Chief Clerk

Thurl Jones
Chief Probation Officer

Rita J. Keene
Safety and Insurance Coordinator

John Draynak
County Auditor

Arthur Lindsey
Veterans Assistance Commission

Ronald P. Lucas
Recorder of Deeds

Allen Martin
Maps and Plats Department

Lester Miller
Superintendent of Highways

Willard V. Portell
Circuit Clerk

Billy Rainwater
Nursing Home Administrator

Paul Riley
Public Defender

Dr. C. H. Rogers, D.V.M.
Animal Control Administrator

Lois Schneider
T. B. Clinic Administrator

Walter Straub
Parks and Recreation Director

Anna Symanski
Museum Superintendent

Emil Toffant
Sheriff

Margaret Will
Delinquent Tax

Jim Goodall
Jail Construction Observer

MADISON COUNTY

Community Mental Health Board (708)

Members of the "708" Board	Members of the Committee
Sylvester Bugger	William Webb
Ralph Yemm	Nelson Hagnauer
Bill Little	Bill Little
Dr. Horton	Frank Vivod
Edwin Reiske	Mr. Roberts
James DeRuntz	Mr. Morris Miles
William Schreiber	

ST. CLAIR COUNTY

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Circuit Clerk	George H. Sansom
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County Auditor	C. Jack Miller
State's Attorney	Clyde L. Juehn
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Superintendent of Educational Service Region	Martha O'Malley
Coroner	James D. Radden
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	Michael T. Costello
County Board Chairman	Victor P. Canty

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George Thomas	William D. Jones	Henry T. Pitts
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Roy Mosley	Charles Frederick	Rod R. Brown
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Roger Kaufhold

Sunset Sub-Committee

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SAVE

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Juanity Clemons
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Opportunity Center

Dave Downs
Int. Opr. Eng.
Local 520

Jack Monteith
Memorial Hospital

Virgil Heedley
Oliant

Lacy Isbell

Anton Johnson
CETA Youth
Participant

Norman Kohlenberger
Div. Vocational
Rehab.

David Krause
Post-Secondary
Ed. Instructor

Monica Mann
CETA Youth
Participant

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Stites Township

Martha O'Malley
Superintendent
of Schools

Gene R. McGovern
Union

Leslie Mehrtens
1st National Bank of
Belleville

Richard Meile
Union

JoLene Miller
Alternate - Bob Desiar
Educational Agency

Julian Moon
VFW Commander

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St. Clair County Park

Chief Don Paulik
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Job Service

Richard Sarfaty
Belleville, National Savings
Bank

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Cliation Township

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Kurtz Stitelar
Urban League

Norman Theisman
St. Elizabeth's Hospital

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Job Service
Eugene Verdu
Prog. and Serv. for
Older Persons

Don Thi Vo

James W. Vollmar
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Mayor Varcellus West
Village of Brooklyn

Clyde Washburn

Victor P. Centy
St. Clair County
Board Chairman

St. Clair County Citizens Communication Committee

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Honorable James Womack
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Bruce Miller
Mrs. Frankie Seaberry
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Bob Small
James McCartney
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Salena Campbell
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Kevin Gordon
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Children's Educational Farm
Project Members

St. Clair County Citizens
Communication Committee

St. Clair County Manpower
Consortium Advisory Council

St. Clair County OEDP
Technical Advisory Committee

St. Clair County Overall
Economic Development Program Committee

Silver Creek Committee

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State Park Fire District.....William Ellis, Chief
Collinsville Fire District.....John C. Holst
Mitchell Fire District.....Marion Sparks
Troy Fire District.....Walter Brunworth
Maryville Fire District.....Darvin Lockmann
Long Lake Fire District.....Arthur Theis
Glen Carbon Fire District.....Albert DeConcini

Metro East Sanitary District.....( )
Glen Carbon Sanitary District.....Glen Seaton

East St. Louis Park District.....Marie Martin
Fairmont City Park District.....Frank Prscha
Stites Township Park District.....James Barker
Granite City Park District.....( )

State Park Place Street Light District.....Rodney Redmond
Miracle Manor-Bellemore Place
Street Light District.....Robert Whitaker

Chouteau, Nameoki and Venice Drainage
and Levee District.....Richard W. Chambers
Canteen Creek Drainage District.....Herman Clanney

Pontoon Beach Public Water District.....William Dooling
Mitchell Public Water District.....Francis Richardson

East Side Health District.....Mrs. Helig

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Senator:	James H. Donnewald

56th District

Representatives:	Jim McPike Everett G. Steele Sara W. Wolf
Senator:	Sam M. Vadalabene

SECTION XXI
PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES

PREPARED BY

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES

By Robert L. Koepke, Ph. D.

Problems

Too many uninformed people and too few coordinated policies are the problems relating to water resource development in the Cahokia Canal Drainage Area (CCDA). Most of the people in the CCDA and those who have to make decisions about its development do not really understand it. Moreover, while there are many policies by many agencies pertaining to this area, a coordinated development program does not exist.

The CCDA is an area with some risks in terms of people's use of the land. In the Bottoms, the concern is water. In the Uplands, it is erosion, mass wasting, and subsidence due to the underground mining of coal. To date, the area has experienced a number of attempts to come to grips with the demands to produce an effective surface water management plan, but none has been successful. The flooding hazard may have been reduced by earlier engineering efforts, but by no means has it been eliminated. People remember the numerous dry days, but not so many remember the few, but damaging, very wet days. Since the dangers are not understood or accepted, the urbanization of the Bottoms continues, with associated loss of wetlands and agricultural land and increased changes of damages due to flooding.

While numerous plans have been prepared for the area and its water, no clear unified and totally accepted policy position exists. Rather,

the area contains a number of "actors," each doing their own thing and each generally having a small but, when taken together with the actions of others, significant impact. The planned construction of the I-255 extension through the remaining open area of the Bottoms is an example of a unilateral action that will have an impact on the area and which will produce a number of other actions which will have their own impact. This single purpose construction -- just a road -- is also indicative of the type of activities that have gone on for years in the CCDA and are still occurring.

A result of this projected development is that within the foreseeable future, all that will remain of the original open CCDA will be a few remnants.

Opportunities

The opportunities that exist relate primarily to these probable remnants, and to the untapped concern of the people of the area in water management. A waterbased agency as the Corps has the chance to play a key positive role in the marshalling of interest in the preservation and effective utilization of the remaining wetlands and water bodies -- areas which may comprise much of the open space in the years to come. The Corps also has the potential, however, of accelerating the removal of these natural features that give the CCDA its special character.

PLANTS PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES

By Frank B. Kulfinski, Ph.D.

Problems: Terrestrial Prairie

Two areas of prairie exist in the Cahokia Canal Drainage Area and these are the only good local prairie remnants in a state which was once about fifty percent prairie. Prairies have been destroyed largely for agriculture but also for development. One of these two prairies (about one mile south of 8T, Figure VI-1*) occupies a railroad right of way and is therefore vulnerable to weed control. The second prairie (site 5T, Figure VI-1) is on a woods-agriculture interface and is in danger of being destroyed for agriculture or by the encroachment of forest. These prairies contribute a disappearing aesthetic, ecological, genetic and historical resource, although they are not great in size (area).

Problems: Forest

The entire American Bottoms of the Mississippi River flood plain has been plowed, tiled, leveed, and cleared to the extent that the prairie mentioned above and the forests, while also originally occupied about fifty percent of the state, scarcely exist. A few areas of forest (Figure XIX-1) exist on the American Bottoms and on the uplands to the east. These exist by virtue of being on land too wet or too steep to clear for human uses. Urbanization in both the upland and the bottoms is encroaching on the quantity of forests very markedly and flood control structures would probably be located in the least populated, least

*All figures referred to are located in Volume 6 of 6 of this Environmental Inventory Report.

agricultural, and most forested lands in the study area. Mitigation through trading of existing forests for new forests in the area is possible but requires a lag time of fifty to 200 years before its maturation, depending upon the species composition.

Problems: Wetlands

The bottomland was originally dotted by wetlands (ponds, lakes, etc.) but these were largely destroyed by tiling, levees, and agriculture. Of the remaining ones, five (Figure VI-1) were selected for comprehensive studies. Most of these were near Horseshoe Lake, to its south, southeast, and east. These wetlands were observed in the summers of 1978, 1979 and 1980. Wetlands 1A and 5A dried up during the summer of 1980 with its high temperatures and low precipitation. Drying up in summer has been observed to happen to many wetlands either seasonally or on extremely hot, dry years. The wetland sites are shallow and few. For example, the large Horseshoe Lake has only a three foot average depth. Wetlands are useful because they are refuges for water-requiring plant and animal species which would become extinct with their destruction. Furthermore, migratory waterfowl require wetlands as places to rest or feed during the spring and fall migrations, and many waterfowl follow the Mississippi River Flyway converging from the Mississippi, Missouri, and Illinois Rivers.

Problems: General

Development of urban sprawl, intensive agriculture, and transportation lanes have decimated the area of prairies, forests and wetlands in the study area severely, with loss of these on the bottomlands

being more severe than that in the upland. These are biotic communities, species and associated habitats which have become rare on the bottoms through gradual and nearly imperceptable attrition, with each small loss being acceptible but the summation of such losses being disasterous. The development of water retention and water channeling structures will most likely occur in areas having forest or wetland, since these would be the cheapest, least urbanized lands. Such structures would therefore diminish these biotic communities within the area, thereby decreasing the associated habitats and species as well. The losses sustained would decrease the aesthetic, wildlife, academic, and other resources in an area already severely depleted.

Opportunities: General

Prairie, forest and wetland communities could be developed as mitigation for biotic communities lost to water retention and water channeling structures. Furthermore, improvement of existing biotic communities could be accomplished as mitigation. For example, the prairies at 5T and south of 8T (Figure VI-1) could be acquired as public lands and appropriately managed and preserved for future generations.

The forests of the area are not unusual in quality, only in quantity and composition, the latter referring their nature as early sucessional or mixed bottomland stands. They are, however, unusual insofar as they are rare in extent and number and are therefore to be conserved.

The few wetlands are complex in their structure. The wetland 2A (Figure VI-1) is a feeding ground for dozens of large birds of a number

of species. This land is highly used by wildlife (including deer), is owned by the Metro-East Sanitary District, and its existence has been brought to the attention of the State of Illinois. This wetland should be set aside for preservation and should not be disturbed by construction. The ponds to the east of 2A are likewise feeding grounds for large birds (herons, egrets, etc.) and are therefore useful. The wetlands of and associated with Horseshoe Lake could benefit from dredging to make them more viable, since they are in late stages of aquatic succession. A question of the quality of the bottom sediments of the lake still remains to be answered. This lake was once much more highly productive of aquatic wildlife, such as fish and turtles, than now. Lake 5A has a housing development as does 4A. The lakes at 4A are steep-sided and designed for recreation. The lake at 5A is shallow and filled with willow and Cottonwood saplings. The dredging of lake 5A would be useful in creating a rejuvenated wetland out of an aging one. The woods at 1T and 10T are on wet soils and could be developed into younger, more useful wetlands with some degree of dredging or water level management.

In general the opportunities are to preserve the two prairies, preserve wetland 1A and the lake east of 2A, and to improve and enlarge wetlands 5A and 3A (Horseshoe Lake) by dredging, if practical.

AQUATIC-BIOLOGICAL PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES

By Jamie E. Thomerson, Ph. D.

Perhaps a major problem in the area is the loss of wetlands and the associated loss of fish and wildlife resources. In point of fact much of the wetlands are not true wetlands in the sense of being "natural" or undisturbed. The loss of wetlands is strictly man-made. It results from the encroachment of development, both agricultural and urban, either directly or indirectly. Wetlands such as those in the American Bottoms are disaster areas in the sense that they are normally subjected to cycles of flood and drought. The plants and animals which use them are adapted to changing conditions or able to go somewhere else when conditions are unfavorable. Human activities tend to increase the severity of the fluctuations with a trend toward reducing the amount of water present at any given time. Dikes and ditches are intended to control and rapidly remove storm water and thus cut down the time during which wetlands are wet. Sediments naturally tend to accumulate in deeper areas where flow rates are lower. The rate of sedimentation is increased by human activities. Construction and agricultural activities increase the exposure of raw soil to rain and increase erosion rates. Pavement and ditching, lawns, house roofs, etc. all serve to increase the run-off. The faster the water runs, the more sediment it can carry. This problem is most strikingly demonstrated by the sedimentation at the southeast corner of Horseshoe Lake where water from Cahokia Canal enters.

If wetland area is to stay the same or even increase, then wetland areas must be recognized, designated and protected as such. If they

are not, then they will eventually be directly destroyed by humans who wish to utilize them in a way not compatable with their continued existence. Probably state ownership is a best first step towards preservation. Even so, there will be continuing local pressure to allow other use. The sedimentation problem should be mitigated as much as possible by hydrological design of the ditches, small headwaters dams, dredging of refugia areas to retain water during droughts, and the like.

Water quality in the area is not particularly good, nor as terrible as it might be. With the amount of agriculture in the area and the continued development of the uplands, there will be a continuing sediment problem which will have to be dealt with. There is also going to be the continued presence of agricultural chemicals. There needs to be better control of access of human wastes. Livestock wastes will be more difficult to control as these are mostly non-point. Some of the latter comes from such sources as ducks and muskrats, whose presence in the area is desirable.

The fish populations, even though depauperate and dominated by hardy species, would improve if water quality and habitat were improved. The small hillside drainages have naturally poor fish populations as a result of their small size, instability and relative isolation. The ditches as they stand now are notoriously poor fish habitat. On the other hand, there are reproducing populations of channel catfish, bass and bluegill in the area. The fishes in the areas sampled are in good condition and there is considerable recreational fishing potential, particularly in Long Lake, and also some utilization of fishes which move into the canal system in the spring.

This means that the Horseshoe Lake fisheries problems (poor condition, low reproduction, etc.) are not just a special case of problems of the whole area. If fish habitats are improved in Horseshoe Lake, there are seed stocks of desirable fishes in the area and the lake would soon be well populated with fishes from natural dispersal and reproduction.

ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES

By Charles A. Thornton, Ph.D.

Air Pollution Problems: General

The Cahokia Canal Drainage Area, as part of Madison and St. Clair Counties, is a non-attainment area with respect to three of the six major pollutants monitored by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA). The three pollutant categories in which Madison and St. Clair Counties or parts of the counties exceeds either the primary or secondary air quality standards (thus the non-attainment label) are particulates (TSP), sulfur dioxide (SO_2) and ozone (O_3).

That portion of the Cahokia Canal Drainage Area which comprises the extreme southern and northern fringe areas of the area exceeds either the secondary annual SO_2 air quality standard or the secondary three-hour SO_2 annual maximum air quality standard. Although these SO_2 violations are not noted in Volume 2 of this study, recent modelling efforts by the IEPA reveal that the above-mentioned violations are occurring, based on their current reclassification feasibility study.

The Illinois EPA has changed the TSP classification of all the townships situated in the eastern portions of the Cahokia Canal Drainage Area since Volume 2 of this report was completed. All townships in Madison County as well as the Cahokia Canal Drainage Area are now classified as secondary non-attainment areas for TSP. Until the non-traditional fugitive TSP emissions (mainly agricultural and motor vehicle entrainment of dust) issue is resolved, all of the townships

located in the Cahokia Canal Area will remain as non-attainment areas for TSP.

Ozone (O_3) non-attainment, a problem in the CCDA, is also a problem common to the entire seven county St. Louis metropolitan area. Motor vehicle emissions, except in neighborhoods and communities where smelting and reduction of metallic oxides using large amounts of electricity occurs, are responsible for the widespread extent of violations of ambient ozone air quality standard in metropolitan St. Louis. Ozone violations occur more frequently in the Cahokia Canal Drainage Area than is the case for any other pollutant.

The SO_2 (secondary) non-attainment status referred to earlier is due to the petroleum refinery complex located approximately two to four kilometers north of the Cahokia Canal. The southern fringe of the Cahokia Canal Drainage Area which borders East St. Louis is also a SO_2 secondary non-attainment area due to clusters of industry in East St. Louis and along the riverfront of downtown St. Louis. The SO_2 non-attainment status is, as mentioned previously, much more localized and not of the pervasive nature as is the case for TSP and O_3. Background ambient SO_2 levels on an annual basis marginally exceed the annual secondary SO_2 air quality standard in the East St. Louis Area. When serious violations of the primary as well as the secondary SO_2 air quality standards occur, the violations are short term (one and three hour standards) violations rather than violations of the annual standard.

Air Pollution Problems: Specific

There will be no air quality problems caused by construction

activity or by the improvements, once they are completed in terms of ambient levels of ozone (O_3) and sulfur dioxide (SO_2) within the Cahokia Canal Area. During the construction phase, however, increases in ambient TSP are to be expected. These increases will be due to entrainment processes and will be a typical non-traditional fugitive source of TSP as categorized by the federal and state EPA. The impact, however, will be temporary and localized and will not affect regional ambient levels of TSP. The improvements, once in place, will not affect air quality in any of six pollutant categories, except possibly in an indirect manner and then the impact would not be noticeable for an indetermined number of years.

Air Pollution Opportunities: General

Due to the regional nature of the air quality problems affecting the Cahokia Canal Drainage Area, very few opportunities exist to alleviate these problems within the scope of Corps activities. Some relief could be achieved during construction activity as far as particulate (TSP) emissions are concerned. Such practices as wetting down earth which is going to be moved would aid in reducing TSP emissions during the construction phase. Over the long run, leaving as much vegetation, especially tree cover, in the proximity of roads and highways would aid in reducing non-traditional fugitive emissions of TSP. There would be some reduction of ambient carbon monoxide (CO) adjacent to the roads and highways, also, if this practice were observed.

Noise Pollution Problems: General

Most of the Cahokia Canal Drainage Area is a rural area as noted

in Volume 2. The only source of urban-industrial noise in the area is the Granite City area and the magnitude of noise levels there is low when compared to St. Louis and other larger urban areas. Otherwise noise is highly localized and restricted to very narrow corridors paralleling the interstate highways where the heavy-duty trucks are concentrated. The improvements in the Cahokia Canal Drainage Area will not change this pattern in the foreseeable future.

Noise Pollution Problems: Specific

Noise levels during the construction phase could have a marginal impact in outlying subdivision areas of Collinsville and Granite City. Otherwise, no specific problems are foreseen in the rural areas where distances are sufficiently great and vegetative cover is pervasive enough to attenuate the noise during construction activity.

Noise Pollution Opportunities: General

No opportunities are foreseen to alleviate construction activity noise levels other than the normal practices of not starting up heavy construction machinery too early in the morning or continuing too late in the evening and night. At least, this practice should be observed when proximate to suburban and urban residential developments. Care should be taken also to leave as much tree cover in place during the construction phase so as to restrict and attenuate sound levels as much as is possible.